The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1873. NUMBER 56.

THE TURF.

EVERYBODY

WILL GO TO SEE

GOLDSMITH MAID,

Gloster, and Bashaw, Jr.,

Trot, this Afternoon, at 3 o'clock,

IN THE

$5,000 RACE,

AT

DEXTER PARK.

Cars by Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Roads direct to and from the track. Horse Cars every five minutes.

OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, &c.

OIL PAINTINGS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF

Oil Paintings,

BY

Leading American and Foreign Artists,

At 295 STATE-ST.,

Cor. of Van Buren, under St. James Hotel.

This is the largest collection of Pictures ever offered in Chicago, and the sale will be positively unreserved.

Also, a great variety of choice Engravings and Chromos.

Sale will commence Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, and will be continued Monday and Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in the evenings at 7.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New York.

We make Government Bonds and Gold a specialty, buying and selling at the market.

Orders executed in Stocks and Bonds, on Commission, for Cash.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

REAL ESTATE.

Dwelling-House Property.

I have several commodious Dwelling-Houses, Frame and Brick, for sale in various localities, which can be bought very low during the present "pressure for money."

Also several pieces of fine property (unimproved), specially desirable for building purposes.

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

Offer during the Exposition, their Entire Stock of

FRENCH CHINA,

Glassware & Fancy Goods,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 160 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House.

FOR SALE.

IVORY TABLETS,

BOOK MARKS, AND PAPER KNIVES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

LUNCHES

BY THE LADIES OF THE

Union Park Congregational Church,

Will be continued during the week,

At 172 Madison-st., near LaSalle

Entire Bill, 30c.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

MILLINERY.

Millinery Opening!

MRS. WILD, having removed to her New Store, will have her regular opening on Friday and Saturday, and solicits an inspection of her elegant designs and choice assortment of the richest Novelties of the Season.

198 NORTH CLARK-ST.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock sharp, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the F. C. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec.

WALL STREET.

The Day Opens with Symptoms of Grogginess.

Vanderbilt Makes a Desperate Push.

His Stocks Advance from 3 to 6 Per Cent, and Then Fall Off 2 Per Cent.

Judge Blatchford Dissolves the Bird Grinnell Injunction.

The Released Collaterals Do Not Come on the Market.

Failure of the Banking-House of Gilman, Son & Co.

The Market Shows a Decided Improvement, but Closes Feverish.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A BRIGHTER FACE ON THINGS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The financial outlook is far better to-day than on either Monday or Tuesday, although early in the day there was a heavy fall in values caused by more failures, during which prices fell from 1 to 6 per cent under a pressure of stocks for cash to realize money. There was subsequently a sudden change for the better, prices advancing from 1 to 9¼ per cent. This was, in a large measure, attributable to manipulation by some of the "bears," who covered their short contracts on yesterday at the low prices, and went long for a time. The prompt payment of the New York Central dividend was also a cause of this rise in values.

WALL STREET COMPOSED AND COMPLACENT.

Since this relapse, Wall street has not presented an unusual appearance outwardly. Those dense throngs of excited and disheartened brokers and operators that made Wall and Broad streets and other highways in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange almost impassable during panic week, have not been seen. To all exterior appearances business has been gliding along smoothly in its wonted channel, with nothing to interrupt its course; but at one time there were disturbances under the surface that threatened to create as disastrous a panic as that of two weeks ago.

THE DANGER,

there is now pretty good reason for believing, is practically passed, and Wall street operators are, for the time being, free from peril—at least, as far from it as those who speculate in that erratic and uncertain market ever are.

THE REASONS FOR THE FLURRY,

which an experienced broker characterized yesterday as only the flashing up of the smouldering embers of the late disastrous panic to the surface, are not easy to state. The low price of securities was the natural effect of the position of stock held in blocks on which money had been borrowed in order to carry them. The persons loaning money were terrified at the legal proceedings instituted in the Grinnell bankruptcy case,—they were afraid that proceedings might be brought against them, and, partly from their need of money, they began with determination and energy to place their stocks beyond any injunction before it was too late.

It has been the case in all panics and money stringencies that to realize large amounts of money was next to impossible.

The rapid throwing of stocks on the market the past few days has not given time to buyers and real investors to come into the market as purchasers. The extensive publication of the recurrence of the panic attracted large numbers of visitors to the Exchange, with the object of

"SEEING THE CIRCUS"

in full blast. With the beginning of regular transactions came a rush to sell stocks, particularly those known as Vanderbilt specialities. Prices, unable to withstand the pressure, fell, and wild excitement ensued. New York Central dropped from 85 to 82; Harlem, from 103 to 100; Erie, from 45⅝ to 44⅝; Lake Shore, from 60¼ to 57½; Wabash, from 35 to 32⅝; Northwestern, from 34 to 32; Rock Island, from 82 to 81; Ohio, from 22 to 21¾; Union Pacific, from 16⅝ to 15½; Western Union, from 51 to 45; and Pacific Mail, from 26 to 25.

THE FALL HURTS ONLY TWO FIRMS.

It was naturally expected that numerous failures would follow on the heels of such a crash as this, but, to the general astonishment, only two were announced—W. S. Perry, a small dealer in Broad street; and Gilman, Son & Co., bankers, No. 47 Exchange place.

EVIDENCES OF RETURNING CONFIDENCE

were noticeable at 1 o'clock. One reason assigned for this was that, the decline having been caused by liquidations on the part of stock brokers and others, prices had reached their natural basis or intrinsic value, and they must now react. These views were aided by the payment of $3,600,000 of New York Central dividend. It was also asserted that

COMMODORE VANDERBILT

had from necessity become an active "bull" operator in the market; and, as he would draw dividends on about $40,000,000 worth of New York Central which belongs to him, this money would be used to elevate the market. It was further stated that he had disposed of $10,000,000 worth of New York Central & Hudson securities at 75 to German bankers, and that he would use this sum as a basis for bulling the market, particularly Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, and other of his own securities; and that he would pay the $1,780,000 loan to the Union Trust Company.

DISSOLUTION OF THE INJUNCTION.

Although these statements and rumors had their effect, they were of little importance as compared with the subject of the dissolution by Judge Blatchford of the Grinnell injunction, which was repeatedly affirmed and denied on the street. When the truth of this was eventually established, there were fears that the 100,000 shares of stock held for the account of Grinnell would be thrown upon the market in a block for realization, and thus create another panic; but, to the great surprise of all, this did not take place. Soon it became known that the Vanderbilt people had made arrangements with those bankers and brokers who held the stock to carry it over at least for the present. All this caused

A REACTION,

and, through the skillful management of the "bulls," prices which had appeared to be in direct route for zero recovered, and rose with a rapidity almost as great as that with which they had fallen. The greatest improvement was in Lake Shore, Western Union, Harlem, Panama, Delaware, Lackawana, Western, New York Central, Rock Island, Wabash, and Pacific Mail. Lake Shore, which fell off from 61¼ to 57½, advanced to 67, and reacted to 65¾; Western Union, which had declined from 51 to 45, rose to 54¾, and finally sold at 52¼; Harlem from 100 reached 108; Panama rose from 80 to 86, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 80 to 85½; New York Central sold at 87¼@86¾; Rock Island at 87½@85@87½@86¼; Wabash at 39⅞@39¼; and Pacific Mail at 31⅛@30¼.

ANOTHER RUMOR ABOUT LAKE SHORE.

In addition to other stories about Vanderbilt stocks, there was a rumor that the Lake Shore Railway would pass its next dividend,—i. e., fail to pay it. It is also reported that, in order to take up the Union Trust Company's loan, pay its floating indebtedness, etc., the Company would effect a new mortgage. None of these rumors, however, could be traced to a good foundation.

THE FAILURE OF GILMAN & SON.

The suspended firm of Theodore Gilman informs THE TRIBUNE reporter that the suspension of the house of Gilman, Son & Co. was due to a continued drain on their money supply by depositors, the non-payment of heavy sums due the firm, and the rapid depreciation in securities, etc., in their hands. He believed the firm entirely solvent, and said they would pay all drafts against remittances.

W. S. PERRY

was only a small dealer. He was carrying more stocks than he could care for, and was therefore obliged to suspend.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A MORE PROMISING LOOK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—In regard to the banks, it may be stated that the situation is improving. They are confining themselves to a legitimate business, are not hampered by stock operations, and currency is coming into the city from the country in considerable quantities. A member of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange said this afternoon that he thought all danger of further financial disturbance was now over, and that the banks had never been in so good a condition since the panic as at present. The few small suspensions yesterday and to-day should not excite any apprehension. He believed that all the houses had succumbed which were likely to, and that confidence among business men would rapidly increase.

RESUMED.

Messrs. Brown, Wadsworth & Co. have resumed business. They have notified the Stock Exchange to that effect. This is the first private banking firm which suspended during the recent panic to resume.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

The *Post* says the situation to-day is as follows: At the Clearing-House returns of the banks this morning show an important gain in legal-tender notes. There is no change in loan certificates, and there is likely to be no contraction of them at present. From up-town merchants the advices to-day are good.

THE LARGE DRY GOODS FIRMS,

which, in the general uneasy feeling, have not escaped unfavorable rumor, are, we are assured, strong. Their collections are fair, and if they were not they have the support of the banks, whose duty it is to carry through mercantile firms which are sound, and whose only embarrassments arise from the temporary disuse into which the ordinary methods of business are thrown by the panic.

AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

business is good, that done yesterday in breadstuffs having been rather above the average. On good authority we are told that, at the regular session yesterday, sales of breadstuffs amounted to about $825,000, of which $500,000 were of wheat, $125,000 of flour, and $100,000 of corn.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

George Bird Grinnell & Co. to-day filed a petition to be adjudicated bankrupts. This proceeding supersedes, and virtually terminates, the proceeding instituted in involuntary bankruptcy by Henry Myers.

VIEWS OF THE FLURRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—John Thompson, Vice-President of the First National Bank, made the following statement yesterday, in answer to the question as to the cause, length, and probable effect of the relapse: I believe that in a few days all solid stocks will be taken up and an essential advance on to-day's prices will be realized. I have confidence that this panic will blow over more speedily than any other panic of its magnitude. My reason for this belief is based principally upon the fact that none of the money or currency of the country has depreciated in value. The $7,500,000 in greenbacks, National Bank notes, and fractional currency are all intact, beside gold that has come, and is coming, from Europe. In all former cases the disaster of the country was added to the usual money stringency, and banks were a great deal more likely to fail when run upon for the redemption of their notes than they are now from the demands of depositors. It is in this peculiar position of our present currency that, in my opinion, lies the foundation for quick and successful resuscitation. It is hardly possible that we shall not have a superabundance of money within sixty days, for one-half the firms of the country have, for the time being, cut down their business. A very large portion of payments due are deferred, and the currency of the nation, when it comes out from its hidden places, will be more than the business of the country will require. Still, it would be unreasonable to expect prices to assume their former status. The banks, with very few exceptions, are in a sound condition. Their deposits are remaining stationary, and currency is flowing into the central cities faster than it is ordered out. The banks in this city have, in four weeks, liquidated their deposits from $207,000,000 to $146,000,000. To do this they have parted with about $30,000,000 reserve currency, and contracted on loans and discounts something over $30,000,000. This liquidation is, I believe, about ended, although I should expect no expansion at present, and I believe that the banks will grow stronger.

The most direct and legal relief to the money market, and in aid of the movement of the produce of the nation, would be afforded by Government issuing gold note currency, based upon gold, which might be deposited in the Sub-Treasury in small denominations suitable for circulation in the West. It is evident to my mind that, during the fall and winter, $75,000,000 of such currency would be taken into the interior and used in moving the crops. Seventy-five millions would be realized from this gold currency, in my opinion, as follows: The imports of gold from Europe during the fall and winter, I estimate, will amount to $50,000,000. The gold notes of large denominations now outstanding would be taken in and exchanged for small notes to the amount of $20,000,000, and $5,000,000 of loose gold now held would also flow into the Sub-Treasury. Against all these receipts, small notes could be issued and used as currency to move the crops. You may wonder where all the money is. I will tell you. The country banks, city and country savings banks and trust companies are locking up a great deal of money to their own detriment. In repeated instances, when our correspondents have come to us for assistance, we have asked them how much currency they had locked up at home, and we have been astonished to find that many of them have three times the amount of currency which they thought necessary to keep before the panic. Invariably we told them to send a portion of that currency forward, and when they really wanted currency, to telegraph to us and we would send it to them without fail. If all the banks in the country would adopt these measures, I believe $20,000,000 would be the fruit of the movement. Much has been said about the savings banks locking up currency. I can't help thinking that the savings banks, in locking up an undue amount of currency, commit financial suicide; for, by so doing, they deprive employers of the means of meeting their pay-rolls, and if labor is not paid those dependent on labor must, and will, have their deposits out of the savings banks.

AN ANONYMOUS OPINION.

The senior partner of one of the largest banking firms in the city, who desired his name should not be mentioned, expressed to-day the following views on the financial relapse: The flurry was caused by the unsettling of all confidence among operators. Nobody would lend money at 7 per cent when they might be served with an injunction at any minute restraining them from collecting it. The action of Grinnell & Co. started the whole trouble. Men can buy stock to keep at a nominal price just now, and they are doing so with their money instead of lending it. You do not find so much wild speculation in stocks as one would suppose. Moneyed men are not speculative; they are buying to keep. The flurry is, in fact, a healthy movement; for, while it may hurt a few individuals, it benefits the great mass of commercial people by bringing stocks back to hard-pan value, and putting them in the hands of people who intend to hold them. Professional carriers of stocks should be compelled to sell out at the present low rates,—all the better for the great mass of the people. Further than that, there is no reason why Wall street should affect the solid commercial interests of the country. It does so only through the sort of sympathy that all business men feel for each other. Dry-goods men, retailers, importers, or manufacturers ought not to be affected by every flurry in exchange. When we come to hard-pan values, we will have an end of these flurries, and the Stock Exchange should hasten the time of its arrival, for its own good. No man can predict the prospects of to-morrow. The body must purge itself until it is cleansed. The flurry will keep up, I think, until every inflated concern on the Exchange list is suspended or broken, and solid values of stocks again reached. Resumption of specie payment will not be likely to result. There is less connection between that possibility and the panic now than at the first.

JAY GOULD

expressed this evening the following views as to the cause and effect of the panic. The cause of the trouble in stocks during the last few days, and the consequent revival to some extent of the recent panic, is due to the sale of stocks of George Bird Grinnell & Co. Prices soon after improved, but not for a period of ten years have stocks been sold so low as to-day. It was golden opportunity for investment, and those who seized it could not fail to make a fortune. I don't know exactly who the heavy buyers have been, but think it probable Commodore Vanderbilt may have taken a few shares. I have made a little venture during the day. I bought quite a number of shares of Western Union from 40 to 50, which Vanderbilt men said were cheap at 90. It is the chance of a lifetime to buy now, and there will be hundreds in sixty days who will be calling themselves fools that they have not purchased. Now I see no cause for a panic. We are in a stronger condition to-day than on any other. The crops are immense, and the railroads are doing a very large business. It is in England, not America, that there is cause for alarm. There is just as much money to-day as ever. In November $12,000,000 interest will be due; $7,000,000 already due are now being paid. Nov. 15 there will be $100,000,000 call loans, and there are $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 coming from Europe here. The consequence is, that in November at the latest, there will be an abundance of money unless there should come a crash in Europe to call it home.

The uneasiness which has for so many days been felt in Wall street is unquestionably spreading throughout the country, and affecting to a greater or less extent business of every kind. The end is not yet come, though in Wall street, I imagine, the difficulty is now virtually over. Wall street, which was the first to yield, will likewise be the first to recover, but even then confidence would not be restored immediately.

MONEY AND PRODUCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Money was very irregular, and closer than on yesterday. In some cases brokers accommodated each other at 1 per cent, but the bulk of the business was at ⅛@¼ per cent for small lots, and in some cases ⅛ per cent was paid for round lots. Some transactions were rumored at 7½ per cent and interest for sixty days. Gold was moderately active, price declining from 109¼ to 108¼, closing at 108⅝.

BREADSTUFFS.

Owing to very light arrivals of wheat, the grain market is better, with good inquiry to fill English orders. Millers are buying to some extent. The market closes irregular, but fairly active, with a demand largely for prime qualities to complete cargoes. Winter wheat is firm and less plenty.

The flour market is tame and unsettled. The state of the money market and the depression in exchange upsets values, and there is great irregularity in prices. Demand for shipping extras is limited; trade and family grades are in moderate demand. At the close, the market was easier for most grades under $9.00.

FREIGHTS.

There was a fair movement in berth freights, at essentially unchanged rates. Vessels for charter are less sought for.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—There were rumors and reports on the street to-day of the failure of one of the largest money lenders and real estate owners in the city, not through lack of property to equal and far surpass all his liabilities, but through his inability to get currency without submitting to an exorbitant shave for it.

THE SPECULATION IN GREENBACKS

continues. The banks still hand the certificates over their counters to many of their callers instead of the currency, and the tightness in money does not lessen. There is no disguising the fact that all classes of business are feeling the effect of the money squeeze, and some very seriously. All are not so sanguine as to look for a change after the banks have met the demands of the manufacturing establishments for money a few days hence, referred to in last night's dispatches, though many shrewd, clear-headed, and foresighted men predict, with the utmost confidence, that within sixty days money will be a drug in the market. At present things still have a blue tinge, and money is no drug. Men at every turn seem to be engaged in

A GRAND CHASE AFTER MONEY.

The working people, when paid off, tuck their money away. Many who receive currency in payment of notes and interest on mortgages store it away. They are suspicious of the banks, and trust no sort of security for the moment. Country merchants withhold all the currency they possibly can, demanding time on purchases, giving notes or paying in certificates.

In the savings banks, too, there is a large amount of money packed away. During the height of the panic many depositors in the National Banks withdrew their deposits, as was then stated, and placed them with the savings banks. A large portion of these are still in the savings banks, where they are practically locked up. Just now

AN IMPROVED ORDER OF THINGS

is coming about here, though no one seems able to say why. So soon as the condition of the currency changes, business cannot fail to be good.

It does not seem to be the fact that any market here is overstocked. There is as healthful a demand for boots and shoes as ever. The market for cotton goods is only fairly stocked, and in other markets there are no indications of over-production. The great fire in this city wiped out a quantity of goods which is not yet replaced. All branches of business are prepared to take advantage of a favorable wind as soon as it springs up, and if there is a change before long a good winter is ahead.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15.—The monetary stringency still continues, and but little signs of early relaxation are apparent. There is as much difficulty in obtaining currency for speculative and other purposes as heretofore. Discounts range between 1½ to 2 per cent a month, and ready borrowers are found at these rates. Government bonds fluctuate much, prices ruling lower than yesterday. The banks have again failed to issue the weekly statement.

MUCH EXCITEMENT

was caused on 'Change this morning by the receipt of a New York dispatch announcing several failures there.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

Merchants here anxiously look for the resumption of specie payments, hoping that matters will improve thereby.

GOLD

opened at 108⅝, advanced to 109½, and closed at 108⅝.

ITEMS FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

Messrs. Wood, Dialogue & Wood, of Kaighns Point, paid, yesterday afternoon, their hands in gold, without deduction for premium.

Hamilton Disston & Sons, saw manufacturers, will resume work on Friday, paying full wages.

Messrs. Michellon & Sexton's Iron Works, were serenaded to-night by their workmen, in consequence of the announcement that there would be no reduction of wages.

In Harrisburg quite a number of establishments continue running on short time.

The order system has been adopted at many places, but with much complaint by employes.

At one or two large establishments proposals have been made to employes to take wages in coin. Of course they are willing, but thus far no change has taken place.

In Chester the mills of General Robert Patterson have suspended through the present stringency. Several others will shortly follow suit.

DANIEL DREW.

From the New York Sun, Oct. 14.

A petition was filed in the United States District Court on Saturday to have Daniel Drew adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt. An injunction was issued by Judge Blatchford and served on the millionaire speculator yesterday, restraining him from assigning or disposing of his property while the suit is pending. The petitioner is Mr. William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., a brother-in-law of John F. Tracy, the railway magnate of Illinois. The proceedings grew out of the suspension of the well-known Wall street banking firm of Kenyon Cox & Co., which happened a few weeks ago. Mr. Drew, it is said, was one of the general partners in the house, although it was claimed at the time that he was only a special partner in it to the amount of $100,000. The suspension was caused by the firm's having indorsed $2,200,000 of the bonds of the Canada Southern Railway, and failing to meet $135,000 of the bonds on the day of maturity. At the time the demand to redeem was made the firm had $500,000 of other obligations which would all have fallen due in thirty days. Mr. Kenyon Cox and two other partners in the firm are incorporated in the bankruptcy suit, which is based on an affidavit of a Mr. Scott that Mr. Drew was about to put his property out of his hands to conceal it from his creditors, so as to enable him to swear that he could not pay his debts. The injunction is made returnable on Saturday next, when Mr. Drew and the others are to be required to show why they should not be declared bankrupt. Mr. Scott's action had a feverish effect on Wall street yesterday, and almost threatened to reproduce the exciting scenes of the panic. Many persons wondered whether it could be true that Uncle Daniel had been secretly disposing of property so as to escape responsibility for the liabilities of Kenyon Cox & Co. Some claimed that the charges against him originated in his refusal to aid the firm when it was on the verge of suspension.

Mr. Scott, the petitioner, said last night that his suit was for about $350,000. He deposited that amount with the firm, who were his bankers. His complaint alleges that Mr. Drew has mortgaged his private residence at Seventeenth street and Union Square to his grandchildren for $250,000 since the failure of his firm, and that he claims to be indebted to them in that amount. Mr. Scott believed that the mortgage was made to enable Mr. Drew to defraud his creditors. He said that Mr. Drew was generally reputed to be worth from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. He is the possessor of large tracts of land in Westchester County, and also holds over $1,000,000 worth of stock in the North River steamboat companies, besides owning the Drew Theological Seminary. The mansion in which he lives is a fortune in itself. Among Mr. Scott's charges against Mr. Drew is one that he secretly disposed of some of the assets of the firm without their knowledge. It is alleged that they carried a large line of securities for him, and were compelled on account of their decline to put up heavy margins on them. After the suspension Mr. Drew, so Mr. Scott says, went around and took up the loans on the securities unbeknown to his partners. Repeated attempts were made to find Mr. Drew at his house in order to learn what truth there was in the charges, but he was reported to be out. A rumor prevailed that he had gone to consult counsel about the suit.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DRAFTS OF THE LEGAL TENDER RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—A fraction over $500,000 more of the legal tender reserves was paid out by the Treasury yesterday, making over $4,000,000 thus far taken from that reserve.

Outstanding legal tenders, $360,092,868.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The Directors of the St. Louis National Bank to-day instruct the President to take measures to call a meeting of the members of the Clearing-House to discuss the feasibility of immediate resumption of currency payment. Quite a number of banks are very anxious to resume, and are said to be willing to assist any bank that can show itself entirely solvent through any run which may result from resumption; also carry the Clearing-House certificates after Nov. 1, should there be any necessity. It is now understood that ten banks to-morrow will make the proper application for a meeting of the Clearing-House Association to consider the matter. They will press resumption strongly. If they fail, it is by no means certain they will not withdraw from the Association and establishing a Clearing-House of their own, and resume at once.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—Banking matters work smoothly and satisfactorily. A few banks to-day report a little heavier checking than on preceding days since Monday, when they resumed, but in the main no extraordinary demands have been made since their full resumption. The good results to the banks thus far have fully verified the predictions of those most favorable to resumption.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—The paymaster's car on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad started out to-day to pay along the line. The delay of several weeks in the monthly payments has caused a great deal of embarrassment to employes. The heavy amount of interest due and paid by the Company has caused an unprecedented delay.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—The financial situation is favorable. The banks are not affected by the recent break down of stocks in New York.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Unfavorable rumors from America are afloat in the Stock Exchange. It is reported that the failure of several brokers, caused by the decline in Erie, will be announced in the Stock Exchange to-morrow.

One hundred and fifty-five thousand pounds sterling, in bullion, was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 15—5 p. m.—The unfavorable condition of trade in the United States, and its supposed influence on the business of Erie, flattens the market for Erie shares. The amount withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day for shipment to Egypt and Denmark was £38,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills was 5½ per cent, or ½ below bank rate.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 15.—Five-twenties of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Rentes, 57f 40c.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of Patrons of Husbandry of States of the Mississippi Valley to Be Held at Keokuk To-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 15.—In compliance with a call issued some time since by the Executive Committee of the Iowa State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, the Executive Committees representing the States of the Mississippi Valley will meet in this city to-morrow. The subjects of cheap transportation, the improvement of the Mississippi River, and other matters of interest will be considered. The following is a list of the delegates who arrived to-day:

Kansas—F. H. Dumbauld, of Jacksonville Chairman of Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Iowa—Spencer Day, Marshalltown; H. P. Buchanan, Mount Pleasant; and H. T. Elliott, agent of the Iowa State Grange at Chicago.

Illinois—Alonzo Golden, Rock Falls, Master State Grange.

Minnesota—Thomas T. Smith, St. Paul; Jacob S. Denman, Winona; and F. Brand, Faribault.

Missouri—William M. Dunn, and William M. Price.

Wisconsin—John Werner, Jr., Prairie du Sac.

Additional delegates from these and other States are expected to-night.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Union Pacific Terminus Suit.

DESMOINES, Ia., Oct. 15.—The mandamus suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to compel it to operate its road as a continuous line from Ogden to Council Bluffs, will come before Judge Dillon at this term of the United States Circuit Court.

Sale of Railroad Bonds Abroad.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 15.—J. N. Hill, the Treasurer of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company, a resident of this city, received to-day a cable telegram from London, announcing the sale of the bonds of the above road, amounting to $7,000,000. This financial aid insures the early completion of the road.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Hart, of Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—Capt. Asa Hart, a pioneer of Western New York, died this evening of billious colic, aged 79 years.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 15.—Reuben Eastwood, an old citizen of this place, shot himself this forenoon through the head, only living a few moments.

THE ELECTIONS.

A Republican Panic in the West.

Probable Election of Vale, Anti-Monopoly Candidate for Governor of Iowa.

Probable Defeat of Gov. Noyes in Ohio.

The Legislatures of Both States Anti-Republican.

IOWA.

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

County	1873. Governor. Vale.	1873. Governor. Carp.	1872. President. Greeley.	1872. President. Grant.
Adair	....	....	211	757
Adams	....	95	245	670
Allamakee	close	....	1,381	1,455
Appanoose	....	....	897	1,558
Audubon	....	....	148	184
Benton	....	....	902	2,510
Black Hawk	....	1,000	809	2,477
Boone	....	100	780	1,414
Bremer	....	....	462	1,490
Buchanan	....	....	853	1,877
Buena Vista	....	....	59	613
Butler	....	....	431	1,433
Calhoun	....	....	95	340
Carroll	....	150	116	410
Cass	....	450	221	998
Cedar	....	500	927	2,225
Cerro Gordo	....	....	169	906
Cherokee	....	700	110	468
Chickasaw	....	....	501	1,190
Clarke	....	....	482	1,035
Clay	....	....	63	574
Clayton	250	....	2,097	2,298
Clinton	....	500	2,364	3,095
Crawford	....	....	229	420
Dallas	....	....	564	1,620
Davis	close	....	1,255	1,582
Decatur	....	150	885	1,283
Delaware	....	....	982	1,889
Des Moines	....	500	2,029	2,501
Dickinson	....	....	19	317
Dubuque	1,000	....	3,320	2,424
Emmet	....	....	45	209
Fayette	....	500	1,005	2,251
Floyd	....	....	406	1,620
Franklin	....	....	151	865
Fremont	....	....	1,293	1,361
Greene	....	250	112	740
Grundy	....	....	112	757
Guthrie	....	....	360	[illegible]
Hamilton	....	....	219	[illegible]
Hancock	....	....	53	[illegible]
Hardin	....	....	802	1,789
Harrison	....	....	622	1,150
Henry	....	1,000	1,342	2,407
Howard	....	150	172	[illegible]
Humboldt	....	....	115	[illegible]
Ida	....	....	13	[illegible]
Iowa	....	150	906	[illegible]
Jackson	....	....	1,557	1,334
Jasper	1,700	2,050	946	2,647
Jefferson	....	100	1,134	1,705
Johnson	400	....	1,882	2,106
Jones	150	....	1,236	2,387
Keokuk	200	....	1,351	1,456
Kossuth	....	....	119	[illegible]
Lee	125	....	2,843	2,307
Linn	....	300	1,445	3,363
Louisa	....	....	715	1,603
Lucas	close	....	636	1,117
Lyon	....	....	1	87
Madison	....	....	946	1,758
Mahaska	1,200	....	1,176	2,572
Marion	....	....	1,810	2,240
Marshall	....	1,500	368	2,345
Mills	....	....	683	1,169
Mitchell	....	600	388	1,226
Monona	....	....	183	571
Monroe	....	300	885	1,265
Montgomery	....	....	483	967
Muscatine	....	100	1,422	2,144
Osceola	....	....	9	202
Page	....	500	717	1,408
Palo Alto	....	....	195	269
Plymouth	....	....	141	[illegible]
Pocahontas	....	....	33	[illegible]
Polk	....	600	1,423	2,851
Pottawatomie	....	100	1,150	1,420
Poweshiek	....	....	637	[illegible]
Ringgold	....	....	212	[illegible]
Sac	....	....	48	[illegible]
Scott	1,000	....	3,645	2,860
Shelby	....	....	138	[illegible]
Sioux	....	....	117	[illegible]
Story	....	....	347	1,481
Tama	....	150	730	1,983
Taylor	....	....	433	1,122
Union	close	....	286	796
Van Buren	....	....	1,348	1,865
Wapello	....	200	1,649	2,130
Warren	600	....	751	2,127
Washington	150	....	1,220	2,140
Wayne	....	....	833	1,215
Webster	....	....	730	1,075
Winnebago	....	....	17	370
Winneshiek	50	....	949	2,047
Woodbury	....	400	439	790
Worth	....	....	59	400
Wright	....	....	65	424
			71,134	131,173

Grant's majority in 1872 60,039
In 43 counties, 1873, Carpenter ahead 6,520

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate twenty-eight members hold over for two years, nearly all Republicans, and seventeen of them accounted (by the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*) as "owned by monopoly interests." Of the twenty-two Senators elected this year, one is for an unexpired term of two years, and twenty-one hold for four years. The returns indicate elections to the Senate as follows:

Opposition.		Republican.	
Lee County	1	Des Moines County	1
Van Buren	1	Henry	1
Monroe, etc.	1	Wapello	1
Keokuk	1	Muscatine	1
Madison, etc.	1	Dubuque	1
Adams, etc.	1	Woodbury, etc.	1
Scott	1		
Clinton	1		6
Polk	1		
Jones	1		
Winneshiek	1		
Black Hawk	1		
Bremer, etc.	1		
	13		

The House in the Iowa Legislature numbers 100 members, and is elected under a new apportionment. The last House stood: 78 Republicans, 22 Democrats. Returns indicate elections as follows:

Opposition.		Republican.	
Lee County	3	DesMoines County	2
Van Buren	2	Henry	2
Wapello	2	Jefferson	1
Monroe	1	Davis	1
Decatur	1	Clark	1
Ringgold, etc.	1	Page	1
Mills	1	Pottawatomie	1
Adams, etc.	1	Madison	1
Warren	1	Marion (divided)	1
Marion (divided)	1	Keokuk	2
Mahaska	2	Muscatine	2
Washington	2	Cedar (divided)	2
Scott	3	Poweshiek	1
Clinton (divided)	1	Polk (divided)	1
Johnson	2	Guthrie	1
Polk (divided)	1	Webster	1
Dallas	1	Black Hawk	2
Cherokee, etc.	1	Benton (divided)	1
Boone	1	Linn	2
Tama	1	Woodbury, etc.	1
Benton (divided)	1	Franklin, etc.	1
Jones	2	Howard	1
Dubuque	3		
Clayton	2		29
Mitchell	1		
Floyd	1		
Winneshiek	2		
Butler	1		
	41		

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 15.—In Clayton County the entire Liberal ticket is elected with, perhaps, the exception of one Representative. The Sheriff is elected by 500 majority. Winneshiek—Fauk, Liberal candidate for Senator, is probably elected; and the Republican Representatives, Thompson and Logan, are elected. Howard—J. F. Batheny, Representative, Republican. Floyd—E. C. Chapin, Representative. People's ticket. Bremer—Lewis Case, Republican, Representative. Butler—Nissell, Representative, People's ticket. Dubuque County—D. N. Cooley, Senator, People's ticket. Forty-eighth Senatorial District—Andy Felt, probably elected on People's ticket. Franklin County—Lahey, Republican, Representative. Blackhawk—Miller, Granger candidate for Senator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KELLOGG, Ia., Oct. 15.—This town gives the State Republican ticket a majority of from 6 to 18.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 15.—The Anti-Monopolists of this county have elected their Senator, one Representative, the County Treasurer, and the prospect is claimed to be good for a majority in the State Legislature. The Republican majority in this county on the State ticket will be about 800. The fight was fierce between the cliques in this county, and the scratching was general and promiscuous. From latest returns, the Republican majority in the State will be about 20,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARENGO, Ia., Oct. 15.—The entire Anti-Monopoly ticket is elected in this county.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWTON, Ia., Oct. 15.—This city gives the Republican State ticket about 50 majority, a Republican loss.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILTON, Ia., Oct. 15.—This town gives the Republican State ticket 25 majority. The Anti-Monopolist county ticket prevails.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAMA CITY, Ia., Oct. 15.—In Tama County the Anti-Monopoly ticket is ahead, State and county. The whole Republican ticket is defeated, a gain of 1,200.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 15—12:20 p. m.—The *State Register* (Republican) has, up to this hour, full returns from thirty-six counties of this State, and more or less definite reports from forty-four other counties. On the thirty-six fully reported counties, there is a reduction in the Republican majority of 11,057, as compared with Carpenter's vote in 1871. The same ratio of reduction throughout the State, which now appears probable, will reduce the total Republican majority to 16,000, a loss since 1871 of about 26,000. Many counties are close, and the result will not be known positively till the official canvass is had. The Anti-Monopoly ticket has swept the field in such strong Republican counties as Madison, Warren, Dallas, Union, Adams, and Story. Henry County, the home of ex-Senator Harlan, is reduced from 1,200 Republican majority to 15,000 majority; Mahaska from 1,100 to 100; Jasper from 1,300 to 500; Clinton from 1,150 to 75. The Anti-Monopoly party will undoubtedly have a majority in the next House, and the Republicans will have a majority in the Senate. The Anti-Monopoly Senator is probably elected in the Madison and Dallas District; and Mitchell, the Anti-Monopoly candidate for Senator in this, the capital county, is elected by 400 majority. In this county the Anti-Monopolists also elect Treasurer, Sheriff, and Superintendent. In Henry County, West, Republican candidate for Senator, has only 12 majority. In Wapello, Dixon is elected over Caldwell, Republican. In Story, all the Anti-Monopoly county ticket is elected. Burnett is elected over Stocker, Republican, in Benton County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 15.—The result of yesterday's election in this county is best expressed by one of the Republican candidates, who, upon being asked if official returns were in, replied that enough were in to show conclusively that they were "scooped." The Monopolists' ticket met with a very cool reception, their candidate for Sheriff receiving but 7 votes in this city. The only Republican elected was Dr. Henry Murray, Coroner. The Democracy are jubilant, and the more sanguine even entertain hopes that Carpenter will be defeated for Governor.

NEWTON, Ia., Oct. 15.—Official returns from seventeen out of nineteen townships in this (Jasper) county indicate a total vote of 2,050 for Carpenter and 1,700 for Vale; Republican majority, 350, being a Republican loss of 1,600 over the vote of last year.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 15.—The entire Republican county ticket is badly beaten. Paul and Hendman are elected to the Legislature, and Palmer, for Auditor; McCadden, for Sheriff; and Swisher, for Treasurer, have large majorities, as have the three County Supervisors. The Anti-Monopoly State ticket has 300 majority in the county.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 15.—Definite returns from Clayton County cannot be had until morning. The general result is known to be largely Liberal. The entire Liberal Clayton County ticket is elected with the exception of one Representative. Sheriff Benton, Liberal, is elected by over 500 majority.

In Winneshiek County, Faust, Liberal, for Senator, is elected. Republican Representatives Thompson and Hagar, elected. Howard, Floyd, Butler, and Dubuque Counties and the Forty-eighth Senatorial District all carried by the Liberals. Bremer and Franklin Counties elect Republican Representatives. Black Hawk elects Miller, the Grangers' candidate, for Senator.

The official returns from Winneshiek County show a Republican loss of 200 to 300, the Republican ticket being defeated by 50 to 100 majority. Full official returns will be received by noon to-morrow.

AFTON, Ia., Oct. 15.—Reports from Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, state that Johnson, Anti-Monopoly Representative, is 250 ahead of all. The Republican county officers are elected except the Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 15.—Later returns to the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee do not indicate any change in the first estimate made of the Republican majority in the State: Adams County gives 95 Republican majority; Black Hawk, 1,000; Carroll, 150; Cedar, 500; Cherokee, 700; Clinton, 500; Decatur, 150; DesMoines, 500; Fayette, 500; Greene, 250; Henry, 1,000; Howard, 150; Jasper, 500; Marshall, 1,500; Monroe, 300; Muscatine, 100; Page, 500; Polk, 600; Tama, 150; Wapello, 200; Woodbury, 400; Lenn, 300. The following counties give Anti-Monopoly majorities: Keokuk, 150; Lee, 125. Mahaska reported 1,200. The returns from these and other counties show a Republican majority in the State of from 20,000 to 25,000.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 15.—The Republican majority on the State ticket in Pottawattomie County will foot about 500, a net gain 200 over last year. The contest here, as elsewhere in the State, was strictly a local one. The Republicans elect the Representative, Auditor, and probably Treasurer and Surveyor and all the township officers. One township is yet to be heard from.

AFTON, Iowa, Oct. 15.—Later returns indicate the election in this county of Milligan, Republican, Superintendent; Richie, Republican, for Sheriff.

DESMOINES, Ia., Oct. 15.—Twelve specials to the *State Register*, giving full returns from thirty-three counties, show a reduction in the Republican majority, as compared with Carpenter's vote in 1871, of 10,902. Many counties are reported close, requiring the official count to decide. The same ratio of decrease in the remaining counties as in the thirty fully reported, will reduce the Republican majority in the State to 16,000, or a reduction of the majority of 1871 of over 25,000. This has been the result of Grange tickets and secret political work. The indications are that the Anti-Monopolists and Democrats will have a majority of the next House, while the Republicans will have a large majority in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Oct. 15.—Full returns from all parts of the county denote the election of the Liberal county ticket by a majority ranging from 600 to 2,000. Harney, Liberal, for Sheriff, has over 2,000 majority, and Judge Murphy, for Senator, 1,500. The Liberals elect everything but County Auditor. The majority on the Anti-Monopoly State ticket is 1,000. The result is a great surprise, both to the Liberals and Republicans.

A dispatch received here this evening states that Clinton County, hitherto giving a Republican majority of 800, has gone Liberal. The Republican majority in the State has been greatly reduced, and the Anti-Monopoly vote polled is an unexpectedly large one.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Oct. 15.—All the townships in the county but one have been heard from. The Republican majority is reduced from 600, last fall, to about 100. The Anti-Monopoly county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 50 to 400.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 15.—The People's ticket in this county was generally successful at yesterday's election by from 500 to 1,000 majority. Cooley is elected Senator, Williams County Treasurer, Coates Supervisor, and McLaughlin County Auditor. The corrupt ring which has governed this county for years is broken up. No attention was paid to the State ticket, but the Anti-Monopoly ticket goes out of this county with a majority. The whole contest centered on the county ticket and the members of the Legislature. Of the three Representatives the Democrats elect two for certain, and may be all of them. There is great rejoicing at the defeat of the Democratic ring.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 15.—Returns from all the precincts in Lee County are not yet received, but the indications are that the Anti-Monopoly State ticket will have a small majority. The county ticket is divided. Bethert, Republican, is elected Senator, with two if not all three of the Republican Representatives. Blackburn for Auditor, and Courtright for Treasurer, on the Anti-Monopoly ticket, are certainly elected.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The judicial election here throughout the State was quiet. A small

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE ARCHITECTS.

Annual Session of the American Institute.

Interesting Introductory Address by P. B. Wight, of Chicago.

Why Architects Should Be Friendly to One Another.

The Objects of the Institute Explained.

Something About Chicago's Court-House-Plan War.

The American Institute of Architects began its seventh annual session yesterday morning in the Open-Board room, in the rear of the Chamber of Commerce building.

In the absence of the President, Richard Upjohn, Esq., the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Carl Pfeiffer, Esq., who introduced P. B. Wight, of this city, who delivered the annual address, which is substantially as follows:

MR. WIGHT'S ADDRESS.

After a warm eulogy of Mr. Upjohn, and of Mr. Boyington, the Second Vice-President, he welcomed to the meeting and to its privileges all practicing architects of standing, even if not members of the Institute. A special circular was also issued annually to them, to explain the nature of the organization. Under this policy the Institute quadrupled in membership in a few years, and the policy of holding annual conventions, doubted at first, had been crowned with success. The Institute was no exclusive or sectional body. This was a National Convention of Architects, of which the Institute was only the machinery, which was constantly in motion. It was economically administered, and had no salaried officers. It operated for all, and its benefits were enjoyed by all alike.

ITS OBJECTS WERE

"to unite in fellowship the architects of this continent," which was clear enough, and yet sounded strangely to some who practiced in isolation. He had been asked if architects really were friendly to one another, and, if the community entertained such an impression, they would reasonably suppose architects capable of anything bad. Business men would not believe them honest, unless they treated each other honorably. The self-enforced isolation of architects had been the source of all the misfortunes of the profession. In the absence of friendship, slandering was an easily acquired accomplishment. The innocent had either gone in disgust to other occupations or adopted the tactics of the less scrupulous to earn a living.

UNSCRUPULOUS CLIENTS

have taken advantage of this state of affairs to drive sharp bargains, whereby they have procured the services of architects at rates so low that they have been forced to resort to a system of collusion with builders and persons furnishing materials, whereby they receive commissions for favors granted, or blood-money for neglecting to compel the faithful execution of contracts. Unscrupulous architects, who have gained extensive practice by pretending to work for merely nominal remuneration, have made their living by forming combinations with rings of contractors, or favoring the use of certain materials; all of which is virtual robbery of their clients, for all that they receive comes out of the price paid for the work. They have set an example which weaker brethren have too often followed. These were some of the practices which had cursed the profession. That they existed now to an alarming extent could not be denied. The only cure for them was the cultivation of a spirit of friendly relations, and a union for mutual support. By this means the interests of architects and clients would alike be subserved, and mutual confidence, so essential to the successful prosecution of work, would be established on a sure and lasting basis.

THE OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTE

were not only to unite the architects, but to so combine their efforts as to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession. An encouraging advance has been noticed in many directions, and the influence of the Institute felt in many quarters. The improved building laws in many cities were due to its influence, and the great advance in the art, as seen by the numerous buildings erected in our large cities, was largely due to the spirit of emulation among members of the Institute.

Gentlemen, it is a happy circumstance that the Convention should be held this year in Chicago, especially at the present season, which completes the second year of her resurrection from ashes. As an adopted citizen, I think I may claim the privilege of thanking you in her behalf for the compliment you have bestowed by your unanimous vote in favor of holding the seventh Convention in our city. How much

THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTS

appreciate the honor conferred upon them by this meeting they will assure you this evening, when you become their guests. The new city will afford you a sensation altogether novel, and will be of especial interest to you above all others. It is useless to look through history for an account of the building of the substantial business portion of a great city within a period of two years. We have heard of, and some of us have seen, those remarkable frontier cities which have come into existence within the period of a few weeks; but they were cities of boards and shingles. A continuous line of such buildings, one-and-a-half miles in length, was erected in this city, for temporary use, in a period of one month, and now not a vestige of them remains. Half the space covered by them a year ago is now a cultivated park, embellished by landscape art to the highest degree, and the remainder is covered by the new Exposition building, a structure which ranks with the largest in our country.

IN ITS SENSATIONAL ASPECTS

the new Chicago is a city of substantial buildings commenced two years ago, and covering a square mile of ground. To the calm, dispassionate view of the professional eye it is the growth of a necessity which knows no waiting, and as such can make no claim to perfection. As a whole it may be the wonder of the world, yet in its parts it cannot fail to bear the impress of hasty execution. You will doubtless find much to praise and much to criticise. With but few exceptions you will see the work of Chicago architects and Chicago mechanics. You will also have an opportunity for comparing what remained of the old city, without the burned district, with what has been built of the new, making due allowance for the additions of these two years in the unburned part, which have also been considerable.

AT SUCH A TIME AS THIS

the architect may find an appropriate period for critical reflection. We have passed through two years of great activity. Our experience has had all the elements of a battle. But this contest with crude materials, with time and the elements, has been a work of creation and not of destruction. We are the tillers of an old soil, and now we behold a fair field o'ergrown with good fruit, yet rank in part like hasty vegetation. With calmer skies we may now look for better fruit. With time and thought bestowed, we may confidently hope that the future may be brighter in results than the present; that architecture may here take that high rank which the importance of this city warrants; and that her practitioners may be sensible of their high calling, and fulfill the promise conveyed in the works which they have set before us.

The speaker then urged the necessity for uniformity of practice, and suggested the Committee on Professional Practice be a standing one. He regretted the "adoption" of a schedule of charges. The Institute could only "recommend," and its action had no weight unless it had the moral support of the profession. A schedule of competitions had also been adopted, in which uniformity was also required. Speaking of competition, he said that theoretically it was a fair way of estimating reputations, but practically it had nearly always been a failure, and he referred to our experience with Court-House plans to prove it.

THE ROAR OF BATTLE

has been heard in our midst for the past six months, and the varied successes of the different champions have been watched with eager interest by hosts of sympathizing, and perhaps interested, friends. The very air has been full of the direful imprecations of contending factions. The whole profession has been scandalized by the charges and counter charges that have been bandied about, and obtained publicity through the press. The official records of our chosen representatives are the authentic evidence of their inability to grapple with the question, or else of their utter indifference to all sense of justice and right. Its supposed settlement by the adoption of a plan proves to be only a truce, for the great question is yet to be decided as to which faction shall put its architect in charge.

THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR—

if success it can be called—suddenly finds that the adoption of his plan is only an empty honor after all. His reward is the smallest prize offered, plus the honor of acceptance, and no sooner is his plan adopted than he hears the proposition to place his design in the hands of a rival for execution. Taken altogether, the incidents of this disgraceful struggle have not failed to be novel, startling, and sensational—characterized by originality and inventive genius of the highest order.

For the first time in history, questions of religion, public morals, temperance, and nationality, have all been involved in the attempt to decide which one of fifty designs shall be followed in the erection of a Court-House, and which one of fifty architects shall be employed to superintend it. That of a Committee which reported one of three plans as deserving of a first prize, nearly every member has since publicly proclaimed that it is

THE WORST OF THE THREE;

and, as if to crown with absurdity all the other features of this public performance, we have been witnesses of the fact that the Common Council of this city appointed a Committee to investigate charges of corruption against its members before a design had been definitely selected.

Seriously, gentlemen, this is a question which does not alone concern the City of Chicago, and the competitors who offered their designs. It concerns every one of us. We are to-day on trial before this community and before the whole country. If we fail to give our authoritative opinion, and throw the whole weight of our influence upon this question, we will stand convicted of incompetence to deal with it. And not only will

THE CITY OF CHICAGO

—which has become an object of ridicule and contempt, a jeer, a by-word, and a laughing-stock, by her attempt to conduct an architectural competition—fail to procure the services of those best fitted to do her work; but you, who by education and experience are the natural leaders of public opinion in this respect, will soon find that ability and honesty are poor recommendations for places of honor and emolument, and that the public buildings, not only of this city, but of every other city and State, will fall under the control of charlatans and pretenders. And for such results you need not blame your Common Council or your Board of County Commissioners. Your shrewd Committeeman knows by experience how little bait it takes to catch a greedy architect. We may say what we like about the importance of throwing safeguards around these competitions, such as the appointment of experts, and the like,—but so long as fifty sets of the most elaborate can be procured on a specification so loose that any one may be robbed of his precious ideas, and be powerless to maintain his natural rights under it, there will be no reforms. Any recommendation of this Institute, pointing to reform, to which the architects will not give their support, is a nullity and a farce. This whole matter is in your hands to regulate. You may compete or not as you please. But your ambition will always be your weakness, and plenty stand ready to take advantage of it. Believing that

COMPETITION IS THEORETICALLY RIGHT,

I think you have but to name such conditions as you may think just, or reassert such as you have already adopted, and you will regulate the whole matter, but if you fail, the fault will be mainly yours. You have but to unite your efforts, and to stand together, bound only by the obligation of honor, and justice will surely be yours.

They lived in an age marked by great advances in their profession, and they had a serious work to perform. Their duty was clear and opportunities great. They must strive, then, to be worthy of their day and generation, seek all possible means of self-improvement, and prepare to take a leading place among the nations, that the arts of their country might be worthy of their progressive civilization.

The address was listened to with attention, and was warmly cheered.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Second Vice-President, and President of the Chicago Chapter, Mr. W. W. Boyington, took the chair, and extended to those present a most cordial welcome from their Chicago brethren.

On motion of Mr. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wight for his address.

The Secretary then read the

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

which has held five regular and twelve special meetings during the year. Rooms have been secured in conjunction with the New York Chapter in the American Exchange Building, No. 228 Broadway. The Board suggested the advisability of inaugurating a movement to petition Congress to enable the Institute to make a series of scientific experiments to test building materials as to their strength, durability, and fire-resisting qualities. In view of the recent large conflagration, it is believed that this is a matter of national interest. A new chapter has been organized at Albany and several honorary members elected. A large number of books and pamphlets have been received by the library, and thanks returned to the donors. Circulars have been sent to all the architects whose names could be found.

The report of the Treasurer was temporarily passed over.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Anderson, of Cincinnati, Sturges, of Boston, and Wheelock, of Chicago, as the Auditing Committee.

The report of the Committee on Education was postponed till this morning.

The report of the Committee on

LIBRARY AND PUBLICATION

was read. Mr. Bloor was employed to prepare the proceedings for publication. Circulars were sent out to secure matter for the publication of a journal by the Institute, but did not meet with an encouraging response. One specimen number of six-photolithographic plates was to have been issued, but the plan fell through owing to the demands of publishers and the want of funds. About $2,000 would give the journal a fair start.

The various chapters were then called on. Mr. Bloor reported that the chief work done by the New York chapter had been the revision of the building laws in New York, where it had rendered excellent service. This chapter asked that the next annual session of the Institute be held in their city.

Mr. Miller submitted the report of

THE CHICAGO CHAPTER,

which had held six meetings during the year. There were eighteen members, nine elected this year, all of them practicing members.

The Secretary read the report of the Baltimore Chapter, which contained nothing of interest.

The annual report of the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence was then read, mentioning, among other matters, the complimentary remarks made concerning the Institute by French societies. The resume of correspondence with foreign societies is not of interest, except to persons belonging to the Institute.

The Institute then adjourned for the day, and took lunch at Browns, after which they were driven around to the principal buildings and points of interest in and around the city.

LAST EVENING

the Chicago Chapter gave reception at its rooms, Nos. 52 and 53 Morrison Block, which was numerously attended, and where the architects seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly.

TO-DAY.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

Morning session at 10 o'clock at the Open Board room—Business meeting for fellows and associates of the Institute only. 1. Election of officers and standing committees. 2. Report of special committees. 3. Consideration of reports of committees. Recess for luncheon.

Afternoon Session, 3 p. m.—Business meeting for fellows and associates of the Institute only. 1. Unfinished business. 2. Consideration of amendments (if any) to constitution and by-laws. 3. Miscellaneous business.

Evening session, 8 p. m., to which the public are invited. 4. Reading of papers.

ILLINOIS & MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 13, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the report of the Committee of the Illinois State Board of Equalization, published by you on the 10th inst, you specify but two telegraph companies as having been equalized. Can you inform us what action was taken by the Board in regard to the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, whose office is at Ottawa, LaSalle County, Ill? It declares regular semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent, thus paying its stockholders 6 per cent per annum on a paid-up capital, cash and water, of $1,400,000. Its lines, principally located in this state, were farmed out to the Western Union Telegraph on a lease for ninety-nine years. The Western Union Company pays its rent regularly and promptly to the Illinois & Mississippi, a live company, operating under the laws of the State, as such subject to its just share of taxation, and which if not equalized, should be. A STOCKHOLDER.

THE COURTS.

An Action for Damages Under the State Liquor-Law.

Several Railroads Sued for Infringement of Patents.

Appeals of Tax-Fighters Disallowed by the County Court.

Decision of the Supreme Court Relative to the Law of Slander.

Judge Farwell was occupied yesterday in hearing the argument in the case of Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company against John Davis & Company. The argument was first for an injunction to prevent the Company from managing its affairs until the creditors are paid; next, for the appointment of a Receiver in place of Mr. Bowen, who was charged in complainants' bill with neglecting the affairs of the Company; and, lastly, for a reference of the case to a Master in Chancery to take an account of the doings of the Receiver. Defendants claim that the appointment of a Receiver would not be necessary to complainants' rights, and would work a fatal injury to the Company, and that Davis & Co. have the right to go on and take new contracts without the restriction insisted on by the complainants.

A similar case, of Good against the same Company, was heard a short time ago on a like argument for an injunction for the removal of Bowen, and it was agreed that Judge Farwell should hear the Crane case, and that then the two Judges should confer together and decide both cases. Judge Farwell therefore rendered no decision in the present matter, and it will probably be a week before the joint one is given.

DAMAGES FOR MAKING A MAN DRUNK.

An interesting case is now on trial before Judge Rogers, under the statute allowing damages for selling liquor to an habitual drunkard.

Lizzie Meyers, the plaintiff, brought the suit, last November, against Frederick Mack and George P. Bay, charging Mack with keeping a saloon, and giving or selling liquors to her husband, by reason of which Meyers became intoxicated and died. Bay is the owner of the building in which the saloon was, and is charged with knowingly allowing liquor to be sold. The matter is set out in every conceivable shape, there being six counts for the declaration, so as to fix the responsibility beyond question. The plaintiff claims $10,000. The case commenced late yesterday afternoon, and will probably occupy all of to-day.

SUIT TO FORECLOSE.

Joseph Deschauer yesterday filed a bill against Louis Cohn, George Kale and wife, Sigmund Adler, John Liedensticker, Carl Roeske, Ernst Soltwich, Adalbert Kahl, Henry Lange, John H. Mortimer, Charles H. Sebast, Lucy Mortimer, Herman Felsenthal, Samuel E. Dale, and Julius Rosenthal, Trustee, to foreclose a trust deed on Sublots 29 to 32, inclusive, of T. W. Cochrane's subdivision of Lots 5 to 24, of the W. ½ of B. P. Hamilton's subdivision of five acres of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sections 6, 39, 14. The trust deed was to secure the payments of $3,000, principal, and $900 interest. Two of the interest notes, amounting to $300, are overdue, and unpaid. The deed was destroyed by fire, and the Trustee refuses to sell unless authorized by the Court. Kale and Cohn have had several judgments rendered against them, which are liens on the above-described premises, and have been declared bankrupts, but the lien of the trust deed is prior. Complainants ask that the amount due may be ascertained, the Trustee authorized to sell, and the trust deed foreclosed.

SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Abraham Perlestein, by David Goldberg his next friend, instituted an action in trespass against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, E. A. Cornwell, A. H. Banyon, Ruben Slayton, and Michael Gallagher.

Plaintiff alleges that on the 4th of October he was arrested and imprisoned in jail unjustly and without any cause, for eleven days, for which he asks $10,000.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST A DEFAULTER.

Herbert E. Mallory yesterday sued out a writ of attachment against S. P. Belding.

Plaintiff states that Belding has been in the employ of Mallory & Brother for more than a year past. While there he had charge of the money of the firm. He succeeded in gaining possession of $3,875.21, and absconded with it the 24th of September last, and can not now be found, although detectives have been sent after him. A writ was issued under a bond of $8,000.

POLICE CASES.

In the case of Richard Daly, which was tried before Judge Tree, the order of the Board of Police dismissing him was confirmed.

Hogan fared more prosperously, as the order dismissing him was reversed, and he reinstated on the police force.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Chauncey Kilmer and Asahel Emigh claim to be, by assignment from George S. Griggs, the original patentee, the owners of an invention for an improvement in locomotive furnaces, which the Illinois Central and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Companies have, in violation of their rights, used. They, therefore, filed a bill in equity to prevent them from such infringement of their patent.

A bill was filed by David Matthew, Asahel Emigh, and Chauncey Kilmer against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company to restrain them from an infringement of their patent. Mathew, in 1862, made an improvement in steam boiler furnaces, which was patented, and subsequently the other complainants bought two-thirds of the right. Defendants have been unlawfully appropriating the improvement to their own use, and the bill is for an injunction against them for the future, and an account of profits.

A similar bill was filed against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

A bill to foreclose mortgage was filed by the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company against Christian Thielmann, Louise Thielmann, Henry P. Caldwell, Levi Wing, L. J. Clarke, Richard and Louis Burlitzheimer, and Bernhard Moser. The premises mortgaged are Block 19, in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, and were mortgaged for $2,500.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Marcus Kronberg filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday against the well-known auctioneer, William A. Butters. Petitioner claims that Butters guaranteed three notes of $456.87 each, made by James Geary, and has not paid them. Also, that Butters has made a fraudulent trust deed for $10,560.42 to Chauncey T. Bowen for the Cook County National Bank, and has also allowed an execution to issue against him in favor of Charles E. Bogert. A rule to show cause was issued.

Goodrich, Farmer & Co. have filed a petition against Frank E. Aiken, claiming that he owes them $721.51 on an overdue note which is unpaid, and that he has given a judgment note and power of attorney to enter judgment for $6,000 to one George White, which he secured by chattel mortgage. He has also allowed a judgment to be entered against him for upwards of $700. A rule to show cause was entered and issued.

In the case of M. P. Petrie, a discharge was entered and issued.

In the case of Farnsworth, Brown & Co., a petition was filed some time ago by the Commercial National Bank for the allowance of a large claim, and a cross petition by the bankrupts for the rejection thereof. The case was argued and taken under advisement.

Henry B. Bergen was appointed Assignee of the United States Brick Machine Company, instead of H. L. Lewis.

COUNTY COURTS.

Samuel F. Dickenson was appointed guardian of the estate of Martha Bliss Dickenson, under a bond of $4,000, and administrator of the estate of Martha A. Dickenson, under a bond of $6,000.

The appeal bonds of the tax-fighters were presented in the County Court yesterday, and approved, but the appeals asked disallowed because objectors did not deposit with the County Clerk the amount of the judgments and costs. On motion of the attorneys for objectors, and to identify the property in respect to which an appeal is asked, it was ordered that the appeal bonds should be filed. To this order objectors take exceptions, and five days were given to file the same.

In the matter of the estate of Leopold Schwartz, John W. and Henry C. Durand asked to be released from their liability on the bond of the administratrix, Fannie Schwartz. An order was entered that a new bond of $50,000 and the account of the administratrix should be filed within ten days, and that upon approval of the same the above sureties should be released.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Judge Farwell will hear this morning the argument for an injunction in the case of the Republic Life Insurance Company against Joseph Pollak, County Clerk.

In the case of Martin against the city, before Judge Heaton, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $1,400.

An action in assumpsit was commenced by Francis West against William West for $2,000.

Valentine Butsch, James Dickson, Frederick Ritzinger, Frederick Ballman, Charles Brinkman, Christian A. Brink, copartners as the Indianapolis Glass Works Company, commenced an action in assumpsit against John Joss and Charles Hartmann for $3,600.

PERSONAL.

Judge Murphy will continue to hear cases the remainder of this week and all of next, and all motions for new trials before him must be read on Saturday next, or the Friday and Saturday of next week.

Robert E. Jenkins returned yesterday from his trip to Colorado.

A certificate of good moral character was granted by Judge Booth to Myron L. Scott.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—The following opinion in relation to the law of slander, by Judge McAllister, filed on the 19th ult., contains so many points of interest that I venture to send it to you in full:

Denison T. Holmes v. Emily J. Holmes. Appeal from Whiteside. This was an action for slander brought by appellee in the Carroll Circuit Court against appellant for speaking words which, if spoken as alleged in the declaration, amount to a charge that appellee had been guilty of adultery and fornication. There was a change of venue to the Whiteside Circuit Court, where the cause was tried upon the plea of "not guilty," appellant found guilty, and appellee's damages assessed at $3,000. The Court, overruling appellant's motion for a new trial, gave judgment upon the verdict, and the case is brought here by appeal. It appears by the record in which all the evidence is preserved, that there was a fair conflict of evidence in respect to the fact of the speaking of the actionable words, or any of them, as alleged. And it appears, from all the evidence, that whatever words were spoken, were uttered only upon one occasion, and in the heat of passion, which the evidence strongly tends to prove was provoked by the misbehavior of appellee and her mother, who was present, and in concert with whom appellee was acting. Upon this state of the case, and the facts in evidence, the Court, at the instance of appellee's counsel, gave to the jury the following instruction: That "malicious slander is an *infamous offense*, for which the law allows exemplary damages to be given, and if the jury find the defendant guilty, they may assess the plaintiff's damages at any sum not exceeding $10,000, and, in arriving at the amount of damages, the jury may take into consideration the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant, as well as the character of the plaintiff *which has been attacked*."

The term "infamous," when used in characterizing offenses or crimes, is, in law, descriptive of that class of heinous crimes whose perpetrators were, on conviction, held by the common law to be incompetent witnesses, on the ground that men generally are not found to commit them, unless when so depraved as to be unworthy of credit for truth. The usual enumeration of them was treason, felony, and the crimen falsi, the latter term including perjury and forgery. It is needless to say that verbal slander, which is not indictable in this country, cannot be considered as belonging to any such class. Blackstone, after defining ordinary slander, says: "Words spoken in derogation of a Peer, a Judge, or other great officer of the realm, which are called *scandalum magnatum*, are held to be still more heinous; and though they be such as would not be actionable in the case of a common person, yet when spoken in disgrace of such high and respectable characters, they amount to an *atrocious injury*, which is redressed by an action on the case, etc., as well on behalf of the Crown, to inflict the punishment of imprisonment on the slanderer, as on behalf of the party, to recover damages for the injury sustained." [Black. Com., Book 3, Chap. 8, p. 123.]

Thus it appears that even this exceptional kind of slander, which was punishable on behalf of the Crown, which was never recognized in this country, and has become obsolete in England, was characterized by a degree of enormity amounting to an *atrocious injury*, but was never classed among the infamous crimes. The language employed in McClurkin v. Ewing [42 Ill., 283] would seem to countenance that of the instruction under consideration. It is apparent no point was there involved calling for an elementary definition of verbal slander. That given is not supported by the authorities, and the language must be regarded as employed through inadvertance as constituting a mere *obiter dictum*. It is apparent, therefore, that the Court, by the instruction in question, invested the act with which the defendant was charged, and for which suit was brought, with a degree of turpitude and enormity which the law neither attaches nor recognizes as belonging to it; and then declares that for it—for this "*infamous offense*"—the law allows exemplary damages.

Is such a mode of aggravating vindictive damages to be countenanced? Suppose the action to be trespass for taking personal property, and it should appear that the act was a mere trespass, but willful. The jury might, in such case, under the rulings of this Court, give vindictive damages. But suppose, to aggravate such damages, the Court should instruct the jury that willful trespass was an infamous crime relative to property, for which the law allows vindictive damages—would such an instruction be approved? Certainly not. The reason is obvious. It invests the act, which was the basis of a civil action only, with qualities of enormity and turpitude that the law does not recognize, and for which the jury are told they may allow exemplary damages; the plain and natural effect of which would be to raise the measure of such damages to a false standard.

The principle of the rule allowing exemplary, vindictive, or punitory damages, as they are called, has been severely questioned by many very able jurists, among whom was Prof. Greenleaf, upon whose sturdy, accurate, profound intellect and wonderful legal attainments it is unnecessary to pass any encomiums. In his definition of damages, and upon which it would be difficult to improve, there is little countenance to the doctrine of punitory damages. He says: "Damages are given as a compensation, recompense, or satisfaction to the plaintiff for an injury actually received by him from the defendant. They should be precisely commensurate with the injury,—neither more nor less." [2 Greenlf. Ev., Sec. 253 and Note 2.]

The principal grounds upon which the doctrine of exemplary damages has been assailed is, that it is a false theory, and inconsistent with the nature of the proceeding, to mix the supposed interests of society with those of an individual in the pursuit of purely private redress for a private injury, and is subject to great abuses, which in most cases the courts can correct only by the exercise of the delicate power of setting aside a verdict, as corrupt, partial, and passionate. The doctrine of exemplary, vindictive, or punitory damages is, however, too firmly rooted in our jurisprudence to be disturbed. But, while still recognizing the doctrine, within its proper scope, the arguments which may be urged, with great, if not unanswerable force, against it, ought to be influenced in begetting a high degree of watchfulness on the part of courts, to prevent it from being perverted; from being extended beyond the real principle upon which it is said to be based, by allowing plaintiffs, through the instrumentality of instructions to the jury, to characterize the acts of the defendant with degrees of enormity and turpitude which the law does not affix to them, demand punishment for fictitious offenses, and thereby put money in their own pockets under the guise of protecting society. Such was the obvious purpose and natural prejudicial effect of the instruction in question, and it was for that reason erroneous.

The instruction was likewise bad upon other grounds. Besides denouncing slander as an infamous offense, for which the law allowed the jury to give exemplary damages, if they found defendant guilty, excluding consideration of any circumstances of aggravation or mitigation, it directs their attention to the sole facts of defendant's pecuniary ability and plaintiff's character, which, by the instruction assumes, had been attacked. Thus it was virtually an instruction to find the defendant guilty, allow plaintiff exemplary damages, in any sum not exceeding $10,000, according to defendant's ability to pay. What else could it be? The jury were told that plaintiff's character had been attacked. This, under the circumstances, would be understood by them to mean by defendant speaking the slanderous words. How otherwise could it be attacked? That fact, which was in dispute by the evidence, having been found by the Court for them, then the only consideration submitted was defendant's ability to pay. Greenleaf's Evidence, Vol. 2, Sec. 269, says: "Nor are damages to be assessed *merely* according to the defendant's ability to pay; for whether the payment of the amount due to the plaintiff as compensation for the injury will or will not be convenient to the defendant, does not at all affect the question as to the extent of the injury done, which is the only question to be determined. The jury are to inquire, not what the defendant can pay, but what the plaintiff ought to receive."

For the error in giving the instruction referred to, the judgment must be reversed and the cause remanded.

A Struggle with a Devil-Fish—A Diver Nearly Crushed.

Mr. Charles B. Brainerd, of Boston, in writing to the *Scientific American* about specimens of the devil-fish, relates this interesting incident:

The strength which these creatures possess is almost beyond comprehension, as is evidenced by what took place when my pet (!) was captured. He had seized hold of a submarine diver, at work in the wreck of a sunken steamer off the coast of Florida. The man was a powerful Irishman, who claimed to weigh 300 pounds. His size and build fully verified his statement, and, to use his own language, "the baste landed on top of my shoulders and pinned my arms tight. I felt my armor and myself being cracked into a jelly." It seems that he was just about being brought to the surface, else the monster would have killed him, for he was suffering so from the terrible embrace that he could move no part of himself. When dragged on to the raft from which he had descended, and finally released, he had fainted. The men on the raft seized the fish by one of its wriggling arms and tried to pull it off, but could not break the power of a single one of the suckers. The fish was only removed by being dealt a heavy blow across the sack containing the stomach. This sack stood stiffly up above the eyes, while the eyes stood out like lobsters' eyes, and gleamed like fire. The monster is, all in all, one of the most frightful apparitions it could be the fate of man to meet. It fulfills in every particular the horrible features attributed to it in Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea." Notwithstanding the severity with which the able Frenchman has been criticised for "creating a nondescript with his weird imagination," the truth must be granted that his "nondescript" has an actual existence, and is evidenced by the specimens in Brighton and Hamburg, as well as my own.

BOSTON.

The Boston Grange Will Not Be Thrown Out of the Order—What They Say Regarding a New Order of Patrons of Industry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass. Oct. 14.—The trouble between the Boston Grange and the National head of the Patrons of Husbandry, excites more or less comment. The opinion among many who have watched the short career of the Boston Grange seems to be, that there is no field for the operation of such a society in the city, or even in any part of New England, and that if left to itself it will quietly expire. The Grange has been in existence five or six weeks, but it has as yet only about fifty members enrolled in its ranks. It is thought that the broad rendering by the Boston Grange of the clause in the Constitution of the order which states that any person above 16 years of age, who is interested in farming pursuits, may become a member, will breed some trouble in the order throughout the country, which will eventually culminate in one of three ways—in a great accession of strength from all interested in mechanical pursuits; in the limiting of the order to farmers; or in the overthrow of the whole affair. The friends of the Boston Grange declare that if the second of these results is accomplished, there will spring up an order of the Patrons of Industry which will become powerful in point of numbers within a short time; that the Granges, finding themselves in a hopeless minority, will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to ride into influence and power by uniting with the then dominant order. The Boston men assert that Mr. Adams, the Grand Master, has never received more than half a dozen letters opposing their remaining in the order, on the ground that they were remotely connected with the grain interest, and that these were written in answer to his own communications in regard to the feelings of practical farmers upon the subject. They announce their determination to remain in the order, and, further than that, they propose to form new Granges, believing that when their case comes before the National Committee for adjudication that body will recognize the value of so important an element as that of the Boston merchants, and will decide that their action was perfectly justifiable.

NASHVILLE.

A Plea for Indemnity for Damage Done to the Publishing House of the Southern Methodist Church During the War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 14.—The following petition was adopted to-day:

To the Honorable Congress of the United States:

We, the members and lay representatives of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, sitting in Franklin, Tenn., Bishop H. N. McTyeire presiding, respectfully petition your honorable body in behalf of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., in the matter of its claim against the United States for its property, used and consumed by the army of the United States in 1864 and 1865, and previously. You are informed by a petition and testimony now before you of the existence and merit of said claim. We, therefore, as an integral portion of the Church under whose general supervision the said house operates, deem it necessary only to express our hope that you will regard this as a matter of much more than mere private or local importance. Largely more than a million of the people of the United States, included in our church-membership and Sabbath-schools, white and colored, besides other millions who are in friendly sympathy with us, are looking anxiously for a speedy adjustment of this matter, that the House may push forward its legitimate business further and further. We respectfully request that the testimony submitted may be examined, and that the amount lawfully due may be promptly paid. We also most respectfully and earnestly plead that the matter be taken up and disposed of at your earliest convenience. This can be regarded only as an act of simple justice, while it will exhibit the honor and integrity of the Government, and its kindly sympathy toward a very considerable portion of its citizens. Done by vote of the Conference at Franklin, Tenn., 14th day of October, 1873.

(Signed) R. A. YOUNG, Secretary.

CRIME.

Murder on a Mississippi Steamboat.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 14.—A colored man, whose name is unknown, and who got aboard the steamer Dubuque at Dubuque, on Saturday night, was murdered that night by a colored deck-hand. The stranger could not pay his fare, and so an attempt was made to put him off at Bellevue, Sunday morning. Some words arose between the negro and mate, whereupon a roustabout, a large fellow, interfered, and, apparently without provocation, struck the negro with a piece of iron and knocked him overboard. The latter was so injured by the blow that he could not help himself, and was drowned. The murderer is in custody.

Attempt at Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 14.—A man named Green, leader of the orchestra in Cole's circus, attempted to commit suicide at the hotel this morning. He first discharged a pistol-bullet into his head, which glanced upwards, and then tried to cut his throat with a razor, but was prevented by persons who rushed into his room, alarmed at the report of the pistol. His wife is in an insane asylum in Ohio, and this appears to have weighed on his mind. The ball has not yet been extracted, but it is thought he will recover.

Murdered Near Terre Haute, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—About four weeks ago, a man named James Dickens, residing near Terre Haute, was murdered, but his body was not found until last Saturday. He was last seen alive in company with three negroes, returning from a circus. Two of the negroes were arrested last week, charged with the murder. To-day the third party, named David Roper, was arrested in this city and taken to Terre Haute this evening for examination. He confessed his guilt to the officers who arrested him.

The LaSalle (Ill.) Murder Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 14.—The jury of inquest in the case of George Oughton, who shot and killed Peter Murphy, in this city, last Sunday evening, assembled again at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and, not having been able to procure the attendance of the two men who are said to have witnessed the fatal meeting, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts already reported.

Shot in Self-Defense.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—To-day, Riley Bowers, Master-Mechanic on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, in self-defense shot one Charles Colley in the abdomen with a revolver. Colley disappeared and has not been found. The seriousness of the wound is not known. The fight was the result of an old quarrel. Bowers was arrested and released on his individual recognizance.

Preliminary Examination of the Nashville Murderer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14.—James Hagan was indicted to-day for the murder of R. M. Richards. He was committed, subsequently brought out under a writ of habeas corpus, and his bond fixed at $5,000. This will be given to-morrow, to which time he was remanded to jail. Dispatches have been sent to Louisville and Cincinnati, urging the return of Mrs. Annie Jane Sullivan, whom Richards is alleged to have seduced, but no word has yet been received from her.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

Verdict Against a Company for Premiums Paid Before the War on Policies Which Lapsed During the War.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14.—In the Circuit Court of the United States to-day, the case of Hancock vs. the New York Life Insurance Company was decided against the Company, and a verdict rendered for $1,371. This is a case of general interest in the South, and also to insurance men, as it settles the question of the liability of the Northern insurance companies for the amount of premiums paid before the War on policies which lapsed during the war, if the companies refused application for renewal after the war closed. The verdict was for premiums paid and interest thereon. The Company's agent here declined to receive premiums from the plaintiff because unable to communicate with the home office.

American Ladies in Paris.

The large number of American ladies in Paris is having the effect of checking the offensive manners of young Frenchmen to unprotected ladies on the streets. A year ago a lady of youth and personal attractions was sure to be accosted if she attempted to go out alone, and persistently followed by these young street loungers. Two or three of them have, in the meantime, been punished for their offensive conduct to American ladies, which has had the effect of very generally remedying the evil complained of. On the boulevards, and in the neighborhood of all the large hotels, American ladies move about shopping or promenading, singly or in couples, with perfect immunity, and are as respectfully treated as if on Baltimore street or Broadway. We record this gratifying improvement with pleasure, and, in behalf of the ladies, return thanks to those who have taught them better manners. The police are also very watchful, and are doing their best to render the streets of Paris as safe to the unprotected lady as those of any other city. The young French ladies, who never venture on the streets without a gentleman friend or a duenna, are astonished at the bravery of American ladies in venturing abroad alone, and persist that it would not be safe for young French ladies to follow their example. If their fathers and brothers would knock a few of these scamps down, it would soon give them immunity also.—*Paris letter by C. C. Fulton.*

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

The Council with the Kioways and Comanches—Gov. Davis' Talk to the Indians—The Conditions of the Prisoners' Release.

Fort Sill, Indian Territory (Oct. 6), Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.

On Saturday evening the Governor had an interview with the Quaker gentlemen at the Agency, Mr. Hoag, his man Bede, Agent Haworth, and others, but could not get them to consent to any terms but the unconditional surrender of Satanta and Big Tree. In the Governor's words, they appeared to have no sympathy with any portion of humanity but the Indians. Gov. Davis told them of one instance where a child was roasted alive on a stove before the eyes of its dying mother, but though they admitted that the Kiowas and Comanches were a little wild, they had ample arguments ready to show they were "more sinned against than sinning."

THE BIG TALK.

Commissioner Smith opened the council, and introduced Gov. Davis, of Texas, who said:

"I have brought back Satanta and Big Tree. You see them. They were prisoners of the Texans, and their lives were forfeited to the Texans, but they have spared them. I have come here because the people of Texas have been suffering for a long time, and I wish to make a peace for them. We are all at peace with the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Caddoes, and other Indians, and we want, if we can, to be at peace with the Kiowas and Comanches. I am come to tell them what Texans want them to do so as to have peace. I will hear them talk; then they will hear my talk, and can decide for themselves whether they want peace or war with Texas. Satanta and Big Tree can tell them how they were treated while prisoners in Texas. They will now talk and we will then hear what the Kiowas and Comanches have to say."

Satanta—"I want all the Chiefs present here to-day to make a new road, and particularly the Quahada Comanches. I want them to quit raiding into Texas; to listen to what Commissioner Smith brings them from Washington, and to do whatever he says. We have been kindly treated in Texas. I heard the Kiowas were told we were dead, but the Texans treated us well. My heart feels big to-day, and I will take my Texas father to my breast and hold him there. I am half-Kiowa and half-Arapahoe. Whatever the white men think best, I want my people to do. Strip off these prison-clothes, turn me over to my people, and they will keep their promises. My Great Father in Washington has selected all these big Chiefs because they were good men. Now let them do good and turn me over to my people to-day."

Lone Wolf said he would now like to hear the Governor.

Gov. Davis—"Satanta and Big Tree being here alive shows I have kept my word, and Texas has kept her word. That so as what I have promised of Satanta and Big Tree was true, what I now promise for the Texans will be also true. For many years Texas has been part of the United States and part of the Great Father's nation. When Lone Wolf was but a little boy, Texas was under the Great Father at Washington, and he is bound to protect the lives of the Texans as any other of his children. The Kiowas and Comanches have been raiding into Texas, killing men, carrying off women and children, and stealing horses. The Texans have not made captives of the Kiowas and Comanches, nor stolen their horses. They have not come to their country raiding, or carried off their women and children. The Texans have not made war on the Kiowas and Comanches, but the Kiowas and Comanches have made war on the Texans. The Texans have remained at home and only defended their homes and families, and have never followed the Kiowas and Comanches to their villages. They have not followed them, not because they were not powerful enough, for Satanta and Big Tree can tell them that the Texans are as numerous as the leaves on the trees. The Great Father at Washington made a treaty with them nearly six years ago, and by that treaty the Kiowas and Comanches agreed to remain on their reservation and not go to Texas. But they have violated this treaty. This thing must now stop, and the Kiowas and Comanches must now place themselves in such a position that they can no longer raid on the people of Texas. I will now tell you my terms for the release of Satanta and Big Tree. Listen: The Kiowas and Comanches to go on that part of the cultivatable land in the neighborhood of Fort Sill, the location to be so that they may adopt the habits of the whites, cultivate the land, and raise cattle, like the Cherokees, and give up the use of their horses and arms. This movement to commence at once, and in the meantime, to prevent misunderstanding, they will have white men as Agents, who will remain in their camps and see them all daily, so they cannot go on raids. They will draw their rations for no longer than three days, each man drawing his own rations and answering his name. If absent, it will be taken for granted he is raiding into Texas. Further, that the Comanches who have been recently raiding into Texas will be given up, and those who remain at peace shall put themselves under the direction of the United States troops, and aid in arresting the others, who will be turned over to the authorities of Texas and tried by law. All horses that are identified to be given up. Satanta and Big Tree to remain in the guard-house until Gen. Davidson, the commanding officer at Fort Sill, is satisfied these conditions have been carried out. When released, they must further understand that Satanta and Big Tree are at any time liable to be rearrested and punished for their old crime, if they break these conditions; that they are not pardoned, for I still hold the right to rearrest them. I have consulted with Commissioner Smith and Gen. Davidson, and am satisfied that if you really desire peace you can carry out these terms. These terms do not come from the Commissioner or the Agents, but from me, as the Governor of Texas. If these conditions are not complied with, it will then be better for the people of Texas to resort to open war, and settle this matter at once."

Agent Haworth here told Interpreter McCusker to say to the Indians that these terms did not come from him or Superintendent Hoag. They knew as little of these terms as the Indians did, for they now heard them for the first time.

Lone Wolf—"This is a good day. I have heard the talk of my friend, the Governor of Texas, and I and my young men have taken it all up. I have looked through it for something bad. It is the very talk I would make to these people myself. My friends, you have come a long way to make a good road. You have already made our hearts good by bringing back these prisoners. Make them still better by releasing them to-day. I try to do what the Agent requires of me. Though the tribes have different names, we are one people and one mind; just as the whites from different parts are all alike. Both I and my people call on our father, the sun, and our mother, the earth, to witness the truth of what I say."

Several other Indians spoke, requesting the immediate release of Satanta and Big Tree, and charging Texans with stealing their stock.

Gov. Davis replied: "In relation to Texans stealing their stock, let them not delay a moment, but give the information promptly to their Agents and the troops will pursue the thieves, and I will answer a requisition at any time and send their bodies back. I do not want to protect bad Texans any more than bad Indians. If Texans do not behave themselves, I want them to help me to catch them. As to their request to release Satanta and Big Tree to-day, they are my prisoners, I own them, and none but I had ever a right to promise their release. What I have promised to-day has been my first promise concerning them. The Commissioner and Superintendent asked me two years ago not to kill them, not to take their lives. Their lives were forfeited by their own treaty and by the law. If a Texan came to their country and did what these two prisoners did, they would kill them. I did not do this. I spared them, and they are here to-day as proof of it. By their own treaty I could have taken their lives, but I did not do it. I have the same power and control over them now as I had then. They and their friends have heard the conditions of their release, and say they understand them. I will not change these conditions. If they love Satanta and Big Tree, the sooner they comply the sooner these prisoners will go to their camps. The Caddoes, the Wacoes, and other good men must aid the Government in arresting these Indians. The best way to stop this conduct is to arrest these bad young men themselves and turn them over to me, and I will punish them. They all now understand me, so there is nothing further for me to say."

SUPERINTENDENT ENOCH HOAG, QUAKER.

"Tell them that the Governor says he has made no promise until now. That about one year ago the Great Father promised that if they kept out of Texas one spring these men would be pardoned. Lone Wolf was there, and I was instructed by the President and Secretary of the Interior to extend to them that information. I appealed to Lone Wolf to restrain his people and the Great Father would release the prisoners this spring. Lone Wolf assured me he would return to his people and use all his influence to do this. Now Lone Wolf assures me, other Chiefs assure me, the Agents assure me, that no Kiowas have raided into Texas this year. Now, as the Superintendent of these Indians, I appeal to His Excellency, the Governor of Texas, as this has been promised by the President and the Secretary of the Interior, and as the conditions have been fulfilled, is it not unwise not to release them? All promises that have been made them have come from me, through their Agents, and to me from Washington."

Gov. Davis: "Tell them that what their Superintendent says I believe he thinks. The Governor of Texas has sole control of this matter, and the conditions upon which they should be released. In these conditions I am altogether governed by a determination to protect the people of Texas. I think these conditions are very moderate, and, if they wish, they can comply with them in a few suns. Their Agents, Mr. Hoag and Mr. Haworth, are not to blame. I refuse to comply with their requests. I will not grant them."

Superintendent Hoag—"I would like to ask of the Governor does he mean to leave it discretionary with the commanding officer of this post when to release these prisoners."

Gov. Davis—"I will give it to you in writing, sir. I have implicit confidence in Gen. Davidson. I have known him for years, and believe when he sees these conditions complied with, he will release them. They can comply with them in thirty days if they wish to. I confide the carrying out of this to Gen. Davidson."

Superintendent Hoag—"We can't place men within their camps except you first release Satanta and Big Tree."

Gov. Davis—"If they are as warlike as that, sir,—that unreasonable,—we had better settle it right now. That is the shortest way of answering that."

Commissioner Smith—"Tell them I have made no speech to-day, but I now tell them what the Governor has asked from them to-day. I am here from Washington *to demand right now*. The Governor told them they had no reason for doing as they have; they had no reason to raid into Texas except for mischief alone. He told them that they had to stop, and I tell them so now. When your captive women and children were given back to you last spring, you gave your solemn pledges not to raid into Texas again, but scarcely had these women and children got here when your young men went again down into Texas. Now, before the sun is this high to-morrow, have these Comanche murderers right on this spot, and I and the Governor will no longer disagree, and you will have your captives. Now go home and talk of nothing else."

Satanta and Big Tree were then returned to the guard-house, and the firmest council ever held with Indians on the plains, dispersed.

NEW YORK.

Petitions for the Repeal of the Shipping Act Being Circulated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Two petitions are being circulated for signatures, asking Congress to repeal the Shipping act. One purports to be on behalf of the owners, merchants, and masters of American vessels, and prays for the repeal on the ground that their right to make private contracts should not be interfered with by the Government. The other purports to proceed from the mariners of the port of New York. Both state the general objections to the bill, which have been already published. By all the opponents of the act strong personal opposition is manifested to Capt. Duncan, who is alleged to have introduced and conducted the system with an eye to his private interests.

CASUALTIES.

Found Dead on a Railroad Track.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 14.—The mangled remains of a man 25 years of age were found on the track near the Tenth street railroad crossing about 3 o'clock last night. The Coroner's inquest was held this morning. A tax receipt signed by James Fear, Township Collector, Jasper County, Ill., was found on his person, and the name of D. M. Jenkins on his linen; also a ticket from Indianapolis to Xenia, O. His remains were interred here.

Lost His Hand in a Pressing Machine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 14.—Robert Bushel, an employe at the Alton Roofing Tile Works, had his hand caught in the cog-wheel of the pressing-machine this evening and so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An infant was born in the St. Louis horse-car the other day.

—Of the 30,000 Americans permanently residing in Paris nearly 20,000 are from Louisiana, 5,000 from Virginia, 3,000 from other Southern States, and only 2,000 from the North and West.

—Herman Clark, Tax-Collector of the Town of Torrington, Conn., has embezzled $3,900 of the town's money during the past two years. By some strange carelessness he was not required to furnish a bondsman in 1871, so the town loses $2,800 of the sum, and the four present bondsmen the remaining $1,100.

—The Boston & Albany Railroad has recently retired six of its conductors who were buying diamond pins and race-horses on a salary of $80 a month. Nothing could have been more cruel. A railroad ought to know that a conductor with a salary of $80 a month can buy as many diamond pins and race-horses as he pleases if he is careful to watch the market closely and buy only at wholesale.

—A professor in one of the Philadelphia medical colleges habitually puts this simple conundrum to his class, whenever he can find a class to put it to: "If monobomanthraynineae is obtained by the oxidation of trybomanthracent, what would result from the union of bibithaline with dilute dichlor, or dibromanthracene disphuric acid?"

—Mrs. Hill, who shot her husband at Worcester, Mass., did it in a unique way, with all the accompaniments of a fashionable life. She was walking beside him, and asked him to take her parasol for her. He took it, and she then, after putting her hand in her pocket to get the pistol, asked him to let her kiss him. He consented. She put her arms about him, and put a bullet in his left lung. His recovery is doubtful. Her equanimity is picturesquely perfect.

—A good little boy in St. Albans told his big brother that if he would put his toe upon the chair he would cut it off. His big brother laughingly complied, when the little fellow deliberately chopped it off with a hatchet. The good little boy couldn't tell a lie, and will probably have his head put on postage stamps a hundred years hence.

—The yellow fever has no terror for book agents. Two of that class arrived at Shreveport the other day, and began to canvass among the nurses for subscriptions to a comic book.

—At the recent exercises of the State Normal School in Salem, Mass., a mother and daughter were in the graduating class together.

—A bull-frog weighing fifteen pounds and a half is said to have been caught lately in Cayuga Lake, and sold to a French epicure for $8.

—The authorities at Sing-Sing, finding that the lightning-rods on the prison convey more prisoners than lightning to the ground, have decided to remove them.

—For saying "Give us a rest" to a stately policeman, a Yale student spent several hours in a Connecticut bastile.

—A California paper says: "Born—A son, a regular California fifteen-pounder, to the wife of Elder Manheim, the eloquent expounder."

—In Golden, Col., an editor wrote some advice to a newly-married friend, and was foolish enough to print it. After his wife had looked over a proof of the "advice," the editor was compelled to add this postscript: "Have your hair cut close to the skin."

—The opening of the new port of Manzanillo, in the State of Michoacan, by the Mexican Government, furnishes the text for an article in the columns of a contemporary upon the advisability of our merchants seeking trade in Mexican ports. A gentleman of some experience in the Mexican trade asks us to advise merchants to look elsewhere for profitable business. He says that the exactions practiced by Mexican officials, generally, make it ruinous to attempt to trade in their ports, and, as an instance, mentions the fact that two cases of ink, shipped by Mr. Ferrari at Panama and consigned to Mr. Carlock, American Consul in Tehuantepec, on which the duty was not over $48, were held by the Mexican officials until $173 had been paid. Our informant alleges that such exactions are common in Mexican ports.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of More Citizens in the Pacific Hotel Last Evening.

A Committee Appointed to Co-operate with the Republican and Democratic Central Committees.

A Proposition that the Three Committees Shall Nominate a Ticket.

A meeting of citizens was held yesterday evening at the Pacific Hotel for the purpose of consulting in reference to putting in the field a ticket in opposition to the one to be nominated by the so-called "People's party."

Among those present were Obadiah Jackson, Robert H. Foss, W. B. Bateham, St. Clair Sutherland, E. F. Runyan, Col. Baldwin, Capt. J. W. Brockway, Carter H. Harrison, F. L. Chase, Ald. Woodman, J. H. Daniels, J. D. Cole, Abner Taylor, Thomas Courtney, Capt Laughlin, John Walsh, Ald McGenniss, Edwin Lee Brown, J. B. Briggs, E. M. W. Fuller, and Constantine Kann.

Mr. Harrison said the object of the meeting was to take action in view of the coming election. Two or three organizations were already getting ready to place men in the field. One of them, made up of descendants of the Puritans, had been supposed to be running one idea,—preventing the desecration of the Sabbath. The opposing party held that men should eat and drink when and what they pleased. Another party believed men should act only with a view to the prosperity of the city. Its members did not want the financial affairs of Chicago disregarded and only whisky and beer thought of. They wanted men to run the city for the sake of economy and order, making policemen neither spies nor loafers. The persons who wanted such a ticket had been studying how to get it. Some thought the Republican and Democratic Central Committees should act. But they wanted the best citizens, such as were present, to give them their support in deciding how competent and well-balanced men could be put in the field. He moved that Mr. Cole take the chair.

Mr. Cole declined, and nominated Mr. R. T. Crane, who was elected.

Mr. Harrison also moved that Mr. Charles Cole be elected Secretary. It was agreed to.

Mr. Harrison, to try the sense of the meeting, moved that they declare it to be their opinion that it was for the interest of Cook County and Chicago that there should be a Citizens' Independent ticket. He wanted the best men, no matter who nominated them. But if those opposed to the He sing movement were divided, the latter would win. They could be driven to put up good men only by opposing them boldly. If Hesing saw their ranks divided, he would nominate men he could rule. So let the outsiders nominate their best men, and force the opposition to do the same, and thus good men would be elected, whoever won.

Mr. Cole wanted the Republican and Democratic Central Committees and the Committee of Seventy asked to join with them. The former met Saturday.

A. M. Ferrier thought some odium attached to the word "Independent." If it meant independent of the mass of voters, he did not like it. He would like to have a representative ticket, which would be a popular one; but it must come right from the people. He would move to substitute "representative" for "independent," but withdrew it after explanation.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Harrison thought names had better not be mentioned until a campaign committee was organized.

Mr. Cole was asked if he wanted to press his suggestion to invite other organizations to co-operate.

He thought if they did combine they would win, but if those present started in alone the others might not like it. He moved the other Committees be invited to come in.

Ald. Woodman said that the Committee of Seventy had issued a call for a big convention to meet next week.

Mr. Cole had been informed they would join with them.

Mr. Woodman moved the meeting appoint a Committee of fifteen from the city and five from the county to unite with the other Committees and get up a ticket. If they waited till the Convention of the Committee of Seventy met, it would be very hard to agree on a ticket.

Mr. Bateham moved to make it nine from the city and three from the county, and the Alderman accepted it.

It was suggested by Ald. Campbell that there should be one from each ward, but Mr. Woodman was opposed to going into the wards at all.

Major Wood said if they were to unite, they wanted to know if there was a Republican County Committee. He understood a majority had gone over to Hesing, and only about six could be relied on of the city members. Then they were too far from the people. The movement must be spontaneous and the people of each ward must be consulted. That gave more satisfaction than a ticket made by a few men. Let the people have a hand in. By Tuesday they could have a convention of 125 men of both parties, who could make a satisfactory ticket. They could be elected by primaries or at the present meeting.

Capt. Loughlin denied that a majority of the Committee had gone over to Hesing.

It was stated that each ward was represented on the Central committee. Add to them the proposed Committee of Nine, and the result would be satisfactory on all sides, and would terrify the opposition.

Ald. Woodman said the two most successful tickets were those of '69 and '71, nominated by very small bodies of men. The Central Committees and the Committee of Nine would do better than a large convention.

It was suggested by Mr. Wiley that they should have two from each ward. Some of the members of the Republican and Democratic Committees were not representative men, some having barely escaped going to the Penitentiary. He moved that the committee organized that night be two from each ward.

Ald. Woodman thought the committee would be unwieldly.

J. A. Daniels opposed it for a similar reason, and the amendment was lost.

Ald. Woodman's resolution was adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Ferrier that one man from each newspaper be invited to co-operate with them.

It was adopted.

John C. Hilton moved the appointment of a committee of three to nominate the twelve.

It was adopted.

The Committee was made up of Mr. Hilton, Dr. Jordan, and T. E. Ferrier. Mr. Hilton declined and Ald. Woodman was appointed.

The Committee retired for consultation.

Mr. Harrison said as platforms had been the bone of contention at other meetings, and as they had met as business men looking for business men to manage city affairs, he offered a resolution to the effect that they would have no other platform than the character of their nominees, asking no pledges, since men who made them were dangerous. The Committee should nominate men who would act only for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The Committee then made the following report: County—C. H. Dyer, Daniel Booth, and E. S. Taylor. City—C. H. Harrison, R. T. Crane, J. L. Campbell, Daniel Scully, C. L. Woodman, M. A. Divine, Arthur Dixon, Louis Wahl, and M. W. Fuller.

Mr. Harrison declined to serve on the Committee, and suggested W. B. Bateham.

Mr. Woodman suggested E. F. Runyan, but he declined, being on the Committee of Seventy, and proposed Thomas Courtney.

Mr. Courtney wanted somebody else.

Mr. Woodman, in reply to an inquiry, said the Committee was politically well mixed up.

Mr. Harrison suggested Robert Foss, and he was put on.

Mr. Harrison's motion relative to a platform was adopted.

Mr. Harrison moved that they invite all citizens of Cook County and Chicago to co-operate with them regardless of party or clique.

It was ordered that the Committee just organized meet at 3 o'clock Saturday.

It was agreed to.

Mr. Harrison's last resolution was adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

IMPORTANT TO LIVE-STOCK SHIPPERS.

The following circular, just issued by the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company, is of importance to shippers of live stock:

In order that the Union Stock-Yard and Transit Company, commission firms and shippers from the country, may be equally protected, and properly understand the intended, or right disposition to make of live stock that is shipped to the Union Stock-Yards, not consigned to any party, or in case the owner is consignee. Therefore, on and after Nov. 1, 1873, the name of the party receiving the stock at the yards must appear upon the bills as consignee, or an order from the consignor, given to the Union Stock-Yard and Transit Company, stating to whom stock must be delivered. Commission firms will see the necessity of instructing their customers, or shippers in the country, to be particular and have the name of the commission man or firm placed upon the freight bills as consignee.

GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FIRES.

A $50,000 Conflagration on the West Side—Two Planing-Mills, Three Drying-Houses, and a Lot of Lumber Consumed—A Couple of Small Fires.

The city was again threatened with a large conflagration yesterday morning, and our citizens had another spectacle of a fire having fully a quarter of an hour to make headway in after the alarm had been sounded, before a stream of water was thrown upon it. The fire took place in that quarter of the city that is occupied by lumber-yards and frame buildings, and, had the wind been blowing hard from the east, we cannot venture to say where its progress would have been stopped.

The southeast corner of West Twenty-second and Loomis streets, is owned by Messrs. Pond & Soper, and was occupied by a planing-mill and a lumber-yard. The planing-mill was a two-story frame building, occupied in the upper story by Phoenix Lang, and had attached to it a brick engine-house and two drying-houses, one belonging to Lang. Back of these buildings, extending down Loomis street, was the lumber-yard of the same firm. About 75 feet west of Pond & Soper's mill, stood the planing-mill of Hair & Odiorne. This mill was similar to the other, except that it was somewhat larger, and, like it, had a brick engine-house attached, but only one drying-house, and in the rear, extending back some four or five hundred feet, the lumber yard. The fire originated in a second-story rear room of Pond & Soper's mill, used as a shaving-room. This room was some distance from the engine, and how it caught fire will likely remain a mystery. It is supposed that a spark flew in through a crevice somewhere, but no one seems to know anything definitely about it. When discovered the fire was bursting through the windows of the shaving-room. The alarm was immediately sounded, and the engine from the corner of Twenty-second and Fisk streets was the first on the ground, but it could not throw a stream twenty feet. The testimony of all persons on the ground was that it was fully twenty minutes after the alarm sounded before a stream of water was thrown on the flames. The planing mill was soon on fire, and, with its combustible materials, almost immediately was beyond control. Had an engine now arrived, the mill of Hair & Odiorne might have been saved, with all the lumber of both firms, but there was none, and the flames soon caught the drying-houses and the planing-mill of Hair & Odiorne, and spread from them to the lumber-yards. Had a high wind risen nothing could have prevented a great fire. The fire began about 11 o'clock, and was under control by 12. Mark Sheridan was early on the ground, giving valuable assistance, as he always does at such times. Of course it is impossible to get the exact losses, but the following is very nearly correct:

Pond & Soper, on planing-mill and contents, $15,000; insured for $6,000. Two drying-houses, $6,100; insured for $2,500. Lumber burned, loss, $3,000; insured for $1,000. Total loss of P. & S., $24,100; insured for $9,500.

Hair & Odiorne lost, planing-mill and contents, $18,000; insured for $8,250. Drying-house, $6,000; insured for $2,750. Lumber burned, $1,500; fully covered by insurance. Total loss of H. & O., $25,500; insured for $12,500.

Grand total loss by fire, $49,600; insured for $22,000.

Besides the above, we learn that Phoenix Lang lost $5,000 worth of black-walnut and other lumber, insured for $1,800, and Hair & Odiorne had $2,000 worth of finished boxes. The insurance on this property could not be ascertained.

Most of the insurance is divided up among the different insurance companies in the following sums: Meridian, Citizens', Narragansett, Merchants' Home, National of New York, National of Philadelphia, Allemania, Millville, People of New York, and Orient, each $1,000; Pennsylvania Fire Assurance and American, of Philadelphia, $500 each; Amazon and Bangor, each $1,500; Globe and Lycoming, each $2,000.

The alarm from Box 362 at 7:45 yesterday evening was caused by a fire in a story-and-a-half barn in the rear of 464 South Halsted street, owned by John Vornel, and filled with hay and rags. About $400 of damage was done, the loss being swelled by the burning of a horse. There was an insurance of only $100 on the property.

At a quarter past 12 o'clock yesterday a still alarm was given to Engine No. 7, caused by an incipient fire in rear of H. H. Koon's residence, No. 544 Hurlbut street. Little Koon had been amusing himself with a bonfire, which spread. No damage was done.

THE EXPOSITION.

Twenty-five Thousand Visitors Yesterday, Including a Delegation of Red Men—Excursionists from the Country—Improvements in the Several Departments.

Those who remember yesterday can bear witness that the weather was balmy and the southern wind genial and pleasant. The managers of the Exposition were pleased with the meteorological conditions, which were entirely in accord with their desire for a large audience, and they were not disappointed. There were excursions on several railroads. The Chicago & St. Louis Road brought visitors from its terminus on the Mississippi and from intervening stations. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy brought in a large number of extra cars on the morning train. Mr. Cummings, the conductor, said the passengers came from Galesburg, Mendota, Aurora, Naperville, and smaller points. The Illinois Central also contributed largely, and so did the Rock Island. Consequently, there was a big house all the forenoon, as many as 15,000, to say nothing of the 10,000 who went in the evening. It was one of the best days since the show opened, and was very gratifying. Among the distinguished visitors, were a squad of noble red men, who have been sojourning here for a few days before leaving for Washington. The uncolored portion of the audience took delight in watching the movements of the copper-hued gentry.

The courtesies of the Exposition have been extended to the American Institute of Architects, who will visit it in a body to-day.

The Executive Committee are in receipt of communications from stations along the Eastern roads, inquiring why there are no excursion rates, and the country papers are expressing the feeling of the people in unmistakable language. The Executive Committee are powerless in the premises. They have done their duty, by repeatedly asking some concession as to rates, which has been persistently refused. These roads, the Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern, and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, decline to accommodate the people who patronize them and the city to which they are so deeply indebted. Of course there is no remedy unless the hearts of the managers soften, and there is little hope of that.

The show is in splendid condition. There have been many additions to the departments during the past week, and it is better worth seeing than ever. The band has improved in the selection of tunes, which are more lively and inspiriting than heretofore. Now is the time to go again and inspect the new attractions, as well as to make a more careful study of the curious things which could only be glanced at in one visit.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Following is the musical programme for to-day:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Amoretten" ... Beitzel
2. Overture—"Crown Diamond" ... Auber
3. Selection from "Il Poliuto" ... Donizetti
4. Waltz—"With Joy and Love" ... Lanner
5. Potpourri—Irish airs ... Beyer
6. Polka—"Cavalier" ... Zikoff
7. Selection—"The Puritan's Daughter" ... Balfe
8. Prayer from "Moses" ... Rossini
9. Session galop ... Zikoff

EVENING.

1. March—"Souvenir de Heidelberg" ... Parlow
2. Potpourri—Popular Airs ... Hoffmann
3. Overture—"La Reine d'un Jour" ... Adam
4. Waltz—"Remembrance of Philadelphia" ... Hoffmann
5. Fantasie—"The Rage in America" ... Beitzel
6. Polka—"The Little Pet" ... Parlow
7. Song—"Robin Adair"—Cornet solo.
8. Grand processional march ... Dupont
9. Galop—"Ten Pins" ... Zikoff

Conductor, Flodoard Hoffmann.

Stoves.

A noticeable feature of the Exposition is the display of stoves made by Rathbone, Sard & Co. The "Fearless" cook, "Rathbone" range, "Pacific" cook, and "Brilliant" anti-clinker base-burner are popular with many households in the city. Intending purchasers are requested to examine them.

—The richest man in Denver, Col., is said to be a Mexican, and his wife is an Indian.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Proposed Abolition of Ticket Agents' Commissions.

Organization of "The General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association of Chicago."

Since the exposure of the swindles perpetrated by local agents, runners, and scalpers, under the present system of paying commissions for selling tickets over certain lines, this matter has met with considerable attention from the Superintendents and managers. Even the General Ticket Agents themselves became scared, and called a meeting, which was held in this city on the 8th of October, for the purpose of considering the matter, and at that meeting the following recommendation was unanimously adopted:

We earnestly recommend to the General Managers of the Railway Association of America, for their consideration, the desirability of a total abolition of commissions to ticket-sellers, as now so generally paid by all railway companies.

We have long felt that a radical reform is needed in this respect, as we have endeavored to equalize the commissions paid by the several lines in competition, yet thus far have been unable to accomplish the desired result, owing, in a measure, to the diversity of interest and ideas to be harmonized, but principally from the fact that the commissions cannot be kept at the general rate between competing points. We have, after long and earnest consideration, come to the conclusion that the only way to control the matter, and thus relieve our several companies of a very heavy burden, the proportions of which are simply enormous, as compared with the amount of business in competition, is to totally abolish the entire payment of commissions, either directly or indirectly; and to this end we sincerely hope you will take prompt and decisive action. Respectfully submitted,

F. R. MYERS, Chairman.

SAMUEL POWELL, Secretary.

The foregoing recommendation was laid before the Railway Association of America, which met in this city a short time since, and, after due deliberation, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Association, having received the communication of the General Ticket Agents, approve its recommendation, and declare their opinion that all payment, directly or indirectly, of commissions may and should be abolished.

Resolved, That we recommend all railroads in the United States and Canada to unite in an agreement to discontinue the payment of commissions in any form, on and after the 1st day of January next.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to prepare a circular containing these resolutions, and to send a copy to the managers of each road in the United States and Canada, requesting their assent to them, and asking them to agree to discontinue payment of commissions after the 1st day of January next; provided, that their competitors shall agree to discontinue, and also requesting them to name those competitors whose assent must be secured.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to make a report of the replies received to his circular to the general meeting of railroad managers, provided for in the following resolution:

Resolved, That all railway managers in the United States and Canada are invited to meet for the consideration of the abolition of the payment of commissions, and of such other important matters as may be brought before them, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Wednesday, the 19th day of November, and that those who cannot attend in person are requested to send representatives.

Adopted unanimously. J. M. WALKER, Chairman.

HARRY E. SHARPE, Corresponding Secretary.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the Secretary of the Railway Association of America has issued the following circular:

RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 11, 1873.

SIR: With reference to the attached copy of resolutions adopted at a convention of this Association, held at Chicago on the 8th of this month, I have the honor to request that you will communicate to me, as early as convenient, your decision regarding the proposition to abolish the payment of commission on the sale of tickets, and whether your road will be represented at the General Convention, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Wednesday, the 19th of November next, at 11 a. m.

As the agreement is to be binding on each road only in case its competitors become parties to it, I have also to beg that you will, in your reply, name the roads you consider competitors, whose assent must be secured.

Other important matters of common interest will be brought before the Convention. You are therefore earnestly invited to attend in person, or, if that be not possible, to send a representative. Yours respectfully,

HARRY E. SHARPE,
Corresponding Secretary.

Thus far the assent of nearly every railroad company in the country has been obtained, and there is a fair prospect that the commission system will be abolished.

RAILROAD MAGNATES IN TOWN.

The party of prominent railway men—consisting of Mr. Cassel, representative of the firm of Bischofsheim & Goldschmidt, London, Eng.; C. L. Hazard, General Western Agent Erie Railway; T. J. Fairbank, railway contractor, London; George R. Blanchard, Second Vice-President of the Erie Railway; C. G. Barbor, private secretary to President Watson, Erie Railway; J. H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad and General Manager of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway; R. E. O'Brien, Second Vice-President, and P. D. Cooper, General Superintendent, of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway; E. S. Flint, General Superintendent; C. C. Gale, Division Superintendent; Frank Ford, Chief Engineer; and A. G. Wright, Road Master of the Columbus, Cleveland & Indianapolis Railroad; W. W. Woodward, President, and S. Woodward, General Superintendent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad—have returned from their trip to St. Louis and Indianapolis, and are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It is confidentially asserted that the object of their journey has been to bring about a consolidation of the C. C. C. & I. Road, more familiarly known as the Bee Line, which road was lately rescued from the clutches of Vanderbilt by the hitherto despised and impoverished corporation known as the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, with the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, to give the Atlantic & Great Western Road a continuous line to the latter city. The principal offices of the consolidated lines will, it is said, be at Indianapolis, it being the most central point. Should the above arrangement be consummated, it will place under one management about 1,800 miles of road, which will comprise one of the most important lines from the West to the Atlantic seaboard.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of Chicago assembled, evening before last, at the office of the Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, for the purpose of effecting an organization. Mr. F. R. Meyers, General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, was elected President pro tem., and Mr. Sam Powell Secretary.

The first thing in order was the submission of by-laws, and at 12 o'clock p. m., after the Association had been in session four hours, they succeeded in adopting Article 1, which reads as follows:

This Association shall be known as the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association of Chicago.

They assembled again yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, at the General Ticket Agent's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. They were still in session at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but it has not transpired how many more articles of their by-laws they succeeded in manufacturing up to that time. At what office they will meet to-morrow or the following days is not known, since their proceedings are kept a profound secret.

THE CHICAGO & IOWA RAILROAD.

Freight business on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad is exceedingly heavy at present, and Mr. F. E. Hinckley, the President, experiences great trouble in supplying enough cars. Two hundred new cars have just been added to the rolling stock of the road, and the cry is still for more.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Those lunches at No. 172 Madison street, given by the ladies of the Union Park Congregational Church, will be continued for the remainder of the week.

John Hughes is an old sneak-thief and vagrant, who was found asleep on the railroad track and taken to the station. Banyon sent him to Bridewell for two months.

The regular examination of teachers for the schools of Cook County will be held at the office of A. G. Lane, County Superintendent, at No. 173 Randolph street, next Saturday, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Star of Hope Lodge, No. 15, I. O. G. T., will hold an open-lodge meeting at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening in their hall, on the southwest corner of Desplaines and Washington streets. Good speakers and music will be in attendance.

The Chicago Academy of Homoeopathic Physicians and Surgeons will meet at No. 90 Washington street this evening. The objects of the meeting are the election of officers and the discussion of hypodermic injections. Every member is expected to participate.

Dennis Hassett stole a horse and buggy of P. J. Friar, who keeps a livery-stable on the corner of State and Twenty-third streets. He got as far as Sandwich, Ill., with it when he was arrested, and was brought back to the city last night by Detective Hemizman and lodged in the Central Station.

Thomas Keegan is an employe of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He got drunk on Monday, and had his pocket-book stolen by Robert Kearns and George W. Peterman, who were seen in the act. Banyon held them each in $500 bail to answer the charge of robbery.

The Trades' Assembly will hold a meeting in the editorial rooms of the *Evening Mail*, Fifth avenue, between Madison and Washington streets, Friday evening, to make arrangements to receive Joseph Arch, the great English agricultural leader, on his arrival in this city, and to tender him a reception.

At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horrible accident happened at the Union Elevator, at the corner of Sixteenth and Lumber streets. R. Kent, while working at the grain, got caught in the shoveling-shaft, and was instantly killed, his body being torn to pieces. The mutilated remains of the poor man were conveyed to his late residence, 333 Centre avenue, where he leaves a wife and four children.

The following described property is at the Harrison Street Police Station awaiting the owners: One heavy plain gold ring marked "A. M.;" one gold-plated watch and chain, each marked "G. Jacob;" three beef-faucets; six mail-bags; seven white linen shirts; thirty-five white linen bosoms; nineteen water-faucets; clothing, carpets, lead pipe, and gas-fixtures.

Some person writes anonymously to call attention to the "frail, unworkmanlike, and, above all, most dangerous and unsafe frame building" now being erected on the west side of Noble street, near Milwaukee avenue. If such is the condition of any building, the person complaining should make his complaint to the Board of Public Works, whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

Patrick and Margaret Woods keep a house on Twenty-second street that is the resort of all the thieves in that part of the city. They, with Edward Quinn, an old resident of the Bridewell, were arrested and tried before Banyon yesterday, on the charge of vagrancy. Patrick will remain at the city resort till the spring has come, and the others will keep him company till New Year's.

The free-for-all race for a purse of $5,000 between Goldsmith Maid, Gloster, and Bashaw, Jr., which was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, will occur at Dexter Park this afternoon, and promises to be an exciting turf event. The ladies will get the best view from the ladies' grand stand. Budd Doble promises that, if his mare is feeling well and the track is in good condition, he will make her equal if not beat her record.

It was rumored around the City Hall yesterday that a fund of $60,000 had been raised to secure the success of either the Gay or Matz plan for a Court-House, when the matter next comes before the Common Council. It was also rumored that Ald. Bailey would move to reconsider the vote whereby Tilley was accorded the plan, and that Ald. Warren would second the motion. If the rumor is correct, this will come to pass on Friday night.

The Board of Police yesterday let a contract for blankets to Field, Leiter & Co. The order of the Circuit Court restoring Michael Reivert and Edward Moran to duty as police officers was suitably acted upon. Henry Miller was appointed a special police watchman for the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. William Cline was dropped from the list as a special policeman for intoxication. Special Police Patrolman William H. Wilson was discharged from the force for inattention to duty. The monthly report of the Chief of Police was received and placed on file.

The operation of pumping out the two shafts at the crib was going on all day yesterday. The pressure of the head of water being removed from the old one, there is no leakage in the new one. It is found, however, that the pneumatic pressure has blown a gap from the eye to the bed of the lake, of surprising dimensions. This has been filled up with clay, and no water comes in at present. Should the mud and slush be baled out of the sumpt to-day work will be commenced in supporting the roof of the drift, and preparations be made for the oculistic operation of removing the other half of the eye. Should this be done without accident a great feat will have been accomplished, braces will be put in, masonry built, the drift lined with cement, and all be lovely in a few days. Otherwise—but the alternative is not pleasant to think upon.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, writing from Chicago, gives a glowing description of the city, and winds up in the following strain: "Have I given you any idea of a city yet in its early infancy, with an air of progress written all over it, with the gayety and glitter of its fashionable boulevards, the elegance of its long rows of marble blocks, the ingenuity that constructs lake and river tunnels, that builds homes for the friendless and the newsboys, and is well known for its deeds of charity and liberality toward all good works, and where life is so rapid it seems a dream? It is the enthusiasm of her citizens, their egotism and faith, that makes it grow so fast, and the centre of the commercial and agricultural West,—the queen of all this fair, smiling land. It cannot help growing in prosperity, rising in value, improving in advantages,—this city, facinating and enticing."

A GAMBLERS' BRAWL.

Shooting-Scrape Between a Professional Bunko-Man and a Skin-Gambler—A Broken Arm the Only Result.

At about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a shooting affray occurred at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, the principal players of the event being George Duvall and John Lawlor, the former a high-toned bunkoist and monte-man of the Mike McDonald clique, the latter a skin-gambler who plies his profession on his own hook. It seems that the McDonald organization of gamblers are bent on having and holding complete control of the gambling and gamblers of the city, and are very jealous of any one who tries to turn gambler on his own hook. As already stated in THE TRIBUNE, the organization have established a headquarters at the corner of Monroe and Clark streets, a sort of Chip Exchange, with the notorious Mike as President. Opposite these headquarters, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the above-named met, and Duvall approached Lawlor, and, much to the surprise of the latter, accused him of insulting his wife, and, although Lawlor denied having done so, caught him by the throat and knocked him down with his fist. It may be stated that Duvall was backed up in his cowardly assault by Garrity, the notorious rough and gambler. The parties separated until the occurrence of the sequel, which occurred at half-past 3 in the afternoon, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets. Lawlor, who it seems has been for some time in bad odor with the McDonald crew, saw that the assault was a put-up job, and determined to have an apology. Meeting Duvall at this spot, he approached him and asked for an apology. Instead of granting it, Duvall drew up and prepared to strike Lawlor, who, however, to defend himself, drew his revolver and fired four times, one of the balls striking Duvall in the centre of the fore-arm, breaking the bone and inflicting damage of such a nature that it is quite probable that Duvall will not be able to jerk three cards round with his accustomed skill for some time. Doctors McDonald and Baxter say that the wound is a very serious, though unfortunately for society it is not a fatal, one. Still there is a certain amount of satisfaction in seeing that these creatures, at times when their "honor" is involved, can make a little attempt at a wholesome extermination of one another.

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The State Association of County School Superintendents met for the second day's work, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The chair was taken by Mr. Hull, of McLean County. There was a very full meeting yesterday morning, Messrs. Pepoon, of Jo Daviess County; Smith, of Whiteside County; Preston, of Lee County; and Williams, of LaSalle County, being the Superintendents present who were not at Tuesday's session. The discussions were carried on with considerable earnestness. The subjects on which papers were read were, "What Suggestions to Give to Teachers, and How to Give Them," by T. R. Leal, Superintendent of Champaign County, and on "School Visitation," by R. Williams, Superintendent of LaSalle County.

At the afternoon session Horace P. Hall, of DeKalb County, read a paper setting forth that "All primary instruction can and should be made an intellectual exercise to the child," and the proposition was strongly sustained in the discussion which followed.

M. W. Smith, of Whiteside County, read a paper upon the methods of teaching in the district schools.

The meeting then adjourned until to-day, when, in the afternoon, they will visit the Normal School at Englewood.

WHERE IS CUNNINGHAM?

Another Postponement of Nick Geary's Trial—An Important Witness Mysteriously Disappears.

The case of The People vs. Joseph Duncan, James Nowlan, and Nicholas Geary, who are under indictment on the charge of robbing a prostitute named Lizzie Moore of a valuable collection of diamonds and jewelry, was called in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Justice Williams presiding. This is the third time that the case has been before the Court, the defense having secured continuances in the two last terms owing to the absence of important witnesses. The interest taken by the public in the trial was manifested by a large attendance of spectators, who have not forgotten the disturbance created in the Police Department by the robbery and the subsequent resignation of Capt. M. C. Hickey, and who are anxious to see what foundations there were for impugning the official integrity of the latter.

State's Attorney Reed represented the people, and Messrs. Trude and Richardson the defense.

When the case was regularly before the Court, the State's Attorney called off the names of the witnesses for the prosecution. When he reached that of one Cunningham there was no response.

He thereupon informed the Court that said Cunningham was the most important witness in behalf of the people, he having sworn before the Grand Jury that he could identify Duncan as being one of the robbers.

In reply to an inquiry from the State's Attorney, Deputy Sheriff Merrill stated that he had a subpoena for Cunningham, but had been unable to serve it, as the witness was out of the city.

The State's Attorney then asked the Court to pass the case until Cunningham could be found, as he could not go to trial without him. The defense had had two continuances for a similar reason when the prosecution were ready to proceed. The people were now entitled to have the case passed.

Mr. Trude, in behalf of the defendant Geary, objected to any further postponement. The absent witness could give no testimony against him, as he acknowledged to the Grand Jury. Geary was fully prepared for trial, all his witnesses being in court, and all the witnesses against him being also present.

The State's Attorney said he did not want to try the case twice, and again urged the Court to let the matter pass over.

His Honor decided that the prosecution were entitled to a postponement.

From present appearances it would seem that the case will not be disposed of this term. The State's Attorney feels confident that Cunningham, the absent witness, has been bought off and put out of the way.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees of Evanston held a meeting last Tuesday evening. Present, C. J. Gilbert, C. A. Willard, H. G. Powers, and William Blanchard.

A proposition from the Evanston Gaslight & Coke Company, to furnish gas for seven street-lamps, to be located on Davis street, for six months from Nov. 1, for $100, was referred to the Committee on Street Lamps.

The bondsmen of Samuel Green, the defaulting Treasurer of the school fund, are Gen. Julius White, Merrill Ladd, on one bond for $5,000, dated Nov. 2, 1871, and J. M. Williams, Louis Kistler, and L. H. Boutell, on a bond for $20,000, date Feb. 15, 1873. It is believed that the balance shown on hand April 1 when the books were examined, was fictitious. The amount appropriated is about $8,000, and it is thought that the money has been used in small sums to support his family.

HEALING WATERS IN MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 15.—Gov. Washburn some time since sent some of the water from the artesian well in Capital Park to Prof. I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, to be analyzed. The analysis has been made by Gustavus Bode, a skillfull analytical chemist. It shows a combination of ingredients similar to the Waukesha Bethesda water, though not quite so highly impregnated. There is less bicarbonate of lime and magnesia, more iron and salts of soda.

The analyzing chemist says: "The analysis shows the same small amount of salts, the absence of sulphate of line and of organic matter, and the slight excess of alkali, characteristic of those waters which are recommended for medicinal properties in the Bethesda of Waukesha, or the Siloam of Milwaukee, or numerous other springs. In regard to purity and brightness, it is certainly not their inferior."

The healing virtues of the water have not been tested, but they will doubtless be sufficient to add to the attractions of Madison as a place of resort.

SHIPWRECKS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Arrived, bark Annie Orry, Lioby master, fifty days from Greenock. On Oct. 11, in latitude 26 degrees 18 minutes, longitude 88 degrees 31 minutes west, passed quantities of wrecked spars, cabin furniture, bulwarks, etc. Oct. 12, in latitude 26 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 88 degrees 45 minutes west, passed a wreck bottom up, newly metaled.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S
STEEL PENS.
Special attention called to the well-known numbers,
505—75—28—20 & 22.
Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tunnel.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
20 WEST SWAN-ST.,
BUFFALO, Sept. 24, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 9 a. m., for extending and completing the new tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River.

Plans, specifications, and quantities for the above work can be seen at this office, and the tunnel as far as completed (a distance of 873 feet) can now be examined at any time by the contractors.

Every bid must specify a gross sum for the completion of the entire work, and be accompanied by a bond or bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, binding the party or parties making the proposal to enter into a contract with the city if the work is awarded to them.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

O. J. WELLS,
P. S. MARSH,
JAMES RYAN,
Water Commissioners.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Drs. Cooke & Stout was dissolved on July 1, 1873, by mutual consent. Dr. Stout will collect all debts and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

N. F. COOKE, M. D.
H. R. STOUT, M. D.

NICHO. FRANCIS COOKE, M. D., office and residence, 380 Michigan-av. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. H. R. STOUT, M. D., office and residence, 324 West Washington-st. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE.

BUY THE BEST.
GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

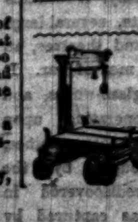
BITTERS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

SALVE.

All Right Salve, for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st. Wholesale by VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WILD ARABS
ON THE WEST SIDE,
AT THE
OLD SHOW GROUND,
corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts.
THREE DAYS ONLY,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Oct. 16, 17, 18,
MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S
MENAGERIE, CIRCUS AND BEDOUIN ARAB TROUPE.
LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE WILD ARABS.
Mammoth Menagerie, Colossal Circus, and only Performing Arab Troupe in the World.
Two Performances daily, at 2 and 7 p. m. Admission, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
H. Balatka's Orchestral Matinees.
The management take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that at the solicitation of many patrons, they have secured the services of Herr H. BALATKA, the Eminent Leader of Orchestral Music, and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF 43 PERFORMERS
These MATINEES are designed especially for family entertainments, and the music will be light and popular as well as classical.
The first Entertainment will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 18. Doors open at 1½, performance will commence at 2½ precisely. Admission, 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS. Thursday, Oct 16, Friday, Oct. 17, and Saturday, Matinee, last three performances of Sardou's masterpiece,
FERNANDE.
In the cast THE GREAT STAR COMPANY.
Saturday Evening, Benefit of Mr. John W. Blaisdell. A Powerful Bill.
Next week Bartley Campbell's new play, "HEARTS," and reappearance of Miss Ellie O'Connor.
In preparation, "MARY WARNER" and "OURS."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
For this week only, the Greatest Living Actress,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
In her wonderful rendition of
MEG MERRILIES,
In which powerful character she stands alone in the world. Saturday—Meg Merrilies Matinee.
Order Carriages at 10:30.
Monday—Miss Cushman as Queen Catharine. Seats can now be secured.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Great triumph of the new Extravaganza, entitled
FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG.
First week of the Musical Extravaganza, THOMAS' BURLESQUE CONCERT. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in new specialties—every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for the Burlesque of GUY MANNERING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A succession of CROWDED HOUSES greet the Eminent Natural Actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
In his powerful rendition of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Next week—the Greatest Living Actress—CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.

NEW MARKET HALL,
182 Clinton-st., corner of Jackson.
The New Dancing School will open with a Quadrille Sociable. Tickets, $1, admitting Lady and Gentleman. Good music in attendance. This (Thursday) evening, Oct. 16.

GLOBE THEATRE.
To-night and Saturday Matinee, LITTLE NELL in
FIDELIA, THE FIRE WAIF.
To-morrow—BENEFIT LITTLE NELL.

DR. KAHN'S
Magnificent Anatomical Museum,
From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, English and Irish ports $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA ... Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA ... Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 26.
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.
SAMPLEY HARGIS,
cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE ... Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN ... Oct. 25
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $50 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Spain ... Oct. 11. | Egypt ... Nov. 1.
Italy ... Oct. 18. | Greece ... Nov. 8.
France ... Oct. 25. | Spain ... Nov. 15.
For London (direct). Canada, Oct. 14.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.
From New York every Wednesday and Saturday. From Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.
The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having each sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, REPUBLIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply at Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:07 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:55 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:50 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R.
W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:55 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.
Times, Oct. 22, 1873.
DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we commend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

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The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

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Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fernande."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Thomas Burlesque Concerts." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Little Nell. "Fidelia, the Fire Waif."

QUEEN'S CIRCUS—Elizabeth street, corner Madison. Afternoon and evening.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, October 16, 1873.

The Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District of New York met last evening and nominated the Hon. S. S. Cox for Congress.

Senator Morton's speech at Athens, Ohio, in which he declared that this 'ere age in American politics was the purest that the world had ever seen, does not seem to have been remarkably convincing.

Evanston, our suburban neighbor, seems to be emulous of Chicago in the way of sensations. Day before yesterday it had a defalcation, and yesterday a serious fire, destroying one of the largest stores in one of the finest blocks in the town, and involving a loss of $25,000.

The most stirring local events yesterday were the burning of two planing-mills, involving a loss of about $50,000 and throwing a large number of workmen out of employment, and the shooting of one gambler by another. The result in the latter case was not as serious as in the former, although, as between gamblers and planing-mills, the former might be spared more easily than the latter.

John M. Pearson, Esq., of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, arrived in this city yesterday, having been delegated by the Board to investigate the charges preferred against the Hough Elevator Company, of presenting fraudulent receipts for the shipment of grain to the Registrar for cancelation. If the charges are substantiated, the case will be brought before the Grand Jury. The investigation takes place to-day.

The Indianapolis Exposition, which closed a few days since, turns out to have been a financial failure, contrary to the general expectation. The result shows a loss of $35,000, which falls upon merchants in Indianapolis, who had guaranteed the enterprise. This unexpected denouement has caused such surprise that an investigation will probably be demanded. It was supposed from the very outset to the close, judging from the reports of the managers, that the books would show a handsome profit.

The seventh annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee was held at Toledo yesterday. Gen. Sherman presided, and Gen. Logan was the orator of the day. In addition to the set oration, Gens. Belknap, Sheridan, Pope, and others made addresses, and Gen. Grant said a few words. The proceedings of the day had no other significance than a revival of the war memories and a fighting over of the battles. To-day there will be a military display, and a banquet at night will close the proceedings.

The Free Religious Association, which is now in session in New York, throws its doors wide open to everybody, evangelical or unevangelical, and discusses all sorts of subjects in a free and easy way. Its special aversion seems to be the Evangelical Alliance, which has just broken up. The leading speech yesterday was made by Mr. Parton, the well-known magazinist, in favor of taxing church property. The Association embodies some talent, much eccentricity, and overwhelming audacity.

An Omaha dispatch brings intelligence of another of those terrible prairie fires, which rage with such violence at this season of the year. On Tuesday last one of these fires swept over twenty-five miles of country, in Saline and Jefferson Counties, Nebraska, destroying many farm-houses and large quantities of grain. The saddest part of the report is the intelligence that ten school-children were overtaken by the furious flames. Three of them perished on the spot, and three others cannot survive. The other four, although fearfully injured, will recover.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and the leading cereals were firmer, under a fair shipping demand. Mess pork was dull and 12½@25c per brl lower, at $14.00@14.25 cash, and $12.37½@12.50 seller December. Lard was active and ¼c lower, at 7⅝c cash, and 7½@7¾c seller December. Meats were dull but a shade firmer, at 7¼@7½c for short ribs, 7¼@7⅜c for short clear, and 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet at 91c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and easier, at 7c asked for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and ½@1c higher, closing at $1.03 cash and $1.01½ seller November. Corn was active and steady, closing at 37c cash, and 37¾c seller November. Oats were quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 31½c cash, and 31½@31¾c seller November. Rye was dull and unchanged at 63c. Barley was dull and 3@4c lower, closing at $1.30 for No. 2, and $1.03 for No. 3. Hogs were dull and again lower, selling at $3.75@4.40. The cattle and sheep markets were inactive and unchanged.

In the examination of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Credit Mobilier operation, yesterday, Mr. C. H. Moore, the counsel for the road, inveighed against the newspaper discussion of the affair previous to the trial, and made a very cheap intimation that the newspapers had been bought. The plaintiffs in this case are the towns along the line of the road which have issued their bonds to aid its construction. To assert that these rural towns have gone into the business of buying up newspapers to use their influence against the Company, is absurd upon the face of it. It is altogether "too thin."

The sudden illness of Mayor Johnson, of Memphis, has given rise to a disgraceful proceeding, considering the terrible condition of things in that city at present. When the Mayor found that he was about to be prostrated with the fever, he appointed Chairman Zent, of the Council, who was identified with his policy, to act as Mayor *pro tem.*, whereupon Mr. Cecil, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who had a right to the place, ousted him from the office, and now holds possession of it himself. The affair, as may well be imagined, has caused a general feeling of disgust in that city.

Mr. J. Cassell, of the firm of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, of London, England, in company with J. H. Devereux, Esq., President of the Atlantic & Great Western, and the C., C., C. & I. Railways, and Mr. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Erie Railway, with a number of gentlemen from London and New York, representing the interests of the above-mentioned railways, visited this city yesterday. The presence of so formidable an array of financiers and railway managers seems to threaten another inundation of foreign capital in this quarter, and perhaps a new railway connection with the Atlantic seaboard.

Troubles in the Eighth Illinois Internal-Revenue District are on the increase. The defalcation of Collector Harper seems to have been but the beginning of the end. The Gauger, J. W. Boucher, and two Storekeepers, Webb and Schlay, have now been suspended and others assigned to their places. The Gauger, instead of attending to his duties, has relied upon the Storekeepers to make his reports, and has proved himself to be inefficient and lazy, while both Storekeepers have kept their records erroneously, indulged in several flagrant violations of law, and one of them, in addition, has been consuming the whisky in his charge.

Mr. A. J. Poppleton, of Omaha, is and has been for some years an attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad. He has also been somewhat interested in politics, having once been a candidate for Congress. In the county election, which was decided day before yesterday, Mr. Poppleton espoused the cause of one of the candidates for Sheriff, a man named Grebe, and undertook to secure his election through the vote of the railroad employes. He addressed the following telegram to the shops:

OMAHA, Oct. 13, 1873.

To S. H. H. Clark and T. L. Kimball:

The vote of the shops will probably decide the election, and it is said it will go solid against Grebe for Sheriff. He has served the road better than any Sheriff we have ever had. Can't you give him that vote? I think you should, if possible. If you agree, instruct the proper parties to give him the vote, and send me a copy of your telegram.

A. J. POPPLETON.

This telegram was intercepted in the Omaha office and found its way to the opposition newspapers, where it was made public. Mr. Poppleton came out in a card and tried to explain; but the fact that he wanted to coerce the shops to vote for Grebe because "he has served the road better than any Sheriff we have ever had" could not be rubbed out, and the result is that Mr. Grebe has been defeated, though his election was conceded before Mr. Poppleton's dispatch was made public. Another result was the discharge of two telegraph operators who confessed to complicity in exposing the telegram. They have been placed on the black-list, and will have to go into some other line of business. If they escape prosecution at the hands of the Telegraph Company, it will be because the statutes of Nebraska are defective in not providing a penalty for the theft of private telegrams. This lively little episode, which furnished Omaha with a real sensation, has two morals, viz: Railway officials will do well to let their employes vote as they please; and telegraph operators had better not divulge the secrets of their offices.

THE ELECTIONS.

Either the panic, or something else, struck the Republican party in Iowa and Ohio on Tuesday. The returns published this morning indicate that the Anti-Monopoly party have carried the former State and the Democrats the latter. The loss of the former State, if it is lost, is a fatal and irreparable one. Ohio may be recovered from the ancient enemy, but Iowa, if gone, is gone forever; and if not gone now, it will probably go next time. Pennsylvania has been saved to the Republicans only by the stereotyped fraud in Philadelphia City.

The State Senators elected in Iowa this year will be members of the Legislature which elects the next United States Senator. The Ohio Legislature chosen this year elects a Senator, and, according to present appearances, will return Thurman.

WALL STREET.

The stock market "reacted" yesterday, but is still in a very groggy condition. At the opening there was a good deal of wild hitting among the combatants, and prices declined below the lowest figure of the previous day. Judge Blatchford dissolved the injunction which had tied up about 100,000 shares of the Bird Grinnell stock belonging to Vanderbilt and his friends, and it was at one time expected that this would come upon the street in an avalanche, but, as it did not, a firmer feeling ensued. It was discovered that Vanderbilt had made an arrangement with the banks, which had furnished the money to Bird Grinnell & Co., to carry these stocks for the present,—an arrangement very easily made, we should judge, since the stocks were not worth the money advanced upon them. Vanderbilt then made a push at the market to carry up his favorites to their old figures, and succeeded partially. There was a reaction backward at the close, and the market closed feverish and aguish.

The only notable failure of the day was that of the old and reputable banking-house of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 45 Exchange Place.

In the general money market greenbacks were firmer and more active, the premium ranging from ⅛ to 1 per cent. Gold fell from 109⅜ to 108⅝. Governments were weaker and lower, although they showed a slight improvement at the close.

The New York banks reported their condition materially improved, with currency beginning to come in from the country, and that they had not been so strong since the panic commenced. Brown, Wadsworth & Co., a private banking firm, which suspended early in the panic, is the first of the private firms to resume. The merchants report collections easier and business improving. Sales of flour, wheat, and corn on the Produce Exchange amounted to $825,000.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD AND THE VANDERBILT SECURITIES.

The excitement occasioned in Wall street by Judge Blatchford's decision, enjoining a certain number of brokers from selling about $12,000,000 of Vanderbilt stock, pledged with them by G. B. Grinnell & Co. (who were known as Vanderbilt's brokers), indicates that there was a general conviction in New York that pledges, or collaterals on call-loans, can be sold by the holder in default of payment of the note to secure which they have been hypothecated. There is no doubt that there has been a very general impression throughout the country that bankruptcy proceedings could not effect this class of securities in any way. Judge Blatchford's decision shows that this impression is, to a certain degree, erroneous. If the pledge be *bona fide*, and the property has been hypothecated before the debtor has become insolvent, its character as security for the debt cannot be changed; but, nevertheless, as Judge Blatchford has held, it may be called in among the other assets of the bankrupt, and held subject to the order of the Court, at the latter's discretion. Judge Blatchford's decision is not a new construction of the law. The same ground has been taken in many previous bankruptcy cases. The reason it has attracted particular attention is because so unusually large an amount of these pledges has been tied up in this case, and because the lock-up of these securities has exerted an important influence on the whole of the stock market. The modification made by the Court in the case of Blake Bros. & Co., who hold a large portion of the Grinnell collaterals, was entirely discretionary with the Court, and it will be noticed that, even then, the supervisory power of the Court, or of the Assignee, if one shall be appointed, is in no wise released. Blake Bros. are required to make a sworn statement in respect to the disposition and application of the proceeds of all the sales they make.

The rights of lien-creditors are defined in Sec. 42 of the Bankruptcy act. A creditor holding a mortgage on real estate, or a pledge on personal property, may come in with the other creditors for the balance of his debt after reducing the value of the property, and the Assignee may release the debtor's right of redemption. On the other hand, the law provides that the Assignee "may sell the property, subject to the claim of the creditor thereon." It has been held in various decisions, under this clause, that a creditor holding such mortgage or pledge must prove his debt as one holding security, and obtain permission of the Court to have the property sold, and that a sale made without such permission may be set aside by the Court. Having such power vested in it by law, it follows as a matter of course, that a Bankrupt Court has also the power to restrain the sale of property under mortgage or pledge. In fact, the law provides expressly, in Sec. 38, that the Court "may also, by its injunctions, restrain the debtor and any other person, in the meantime, from making any transfer or disposition of any part of the debtor's property not excepted by this act from the operation thereof, and from any interference therewith." As we have seen, pledges and mortgages are not excepted from the administration of the Court. In fact, Judge Blatchford's decision, as well as others that have gone before, declares that it is the design of the Bankrupt law to bring all the property into the Bankrupt Court for administration. The manifest purpose of this design is to protect creditors from fraudulent preference against them, which could be more easily worked out through mortgages and pledges than in any other way.

It does not necessarily follow that every proceeding in bankruptcy must tie up the collaterals pledged by the debtor before he became a bankrupt, as it has done in the case of Grinnell & Co. In that case there were $12,000,000 of pledges, and debts of $1,500,000 more entirely unsecured. It was charged, and admitted by some of the creditors holding pledges, that they had demanded and received additional collaterals after the debtors had become insolvent. Such pledges, received after insolvency, would be set aside and sold by the Assignee for the benefit of the creditors generally, and it would be impossible for the Court to separate the *bona fide* pledges from the unlawful ones unless the whole list were brought into Court. To do this it became necessary to enjoin the sale of any portion of the collaterals. The modification in favor of Blake Bros. seems to mean that the Court will release the restraint on the sale of the *bona fide* securities as rapidly as they are separated from those which will not hold in law. While, then, this power of a Bankrupt Court to enjoin the sale of collaterals and bring them into Court, along with the other assets, appears to be well established, the security of the genuine and lawful pledges is in no wise affected, and a collusion in bankruptcy proceedings for the purpose of locking up personal securities would be quickly recognized and defeated. If there is special hardship in the right of a Bankrupt Court to seize collaterals and hold them for administration, it is not the fault of the Court, but of the law made by Congress. Nevertheless, it is difficult to perceive in what other way fraudulent preferences in bankruptcy proceedings could be guarded against and defeated. The fraud of collusion for the purpose of throwing collaterals into Court could be shown up readily, and, in such case, the Court has the discretion to release the securities and authorize their sale.

The principal interest of the Spanish war news now centres about the ancient city of Cartagena, which has long been the principal seaport and naval arsenal of Spain. The city, as well as the adjoining island, is strongly fortified. Although dilapidated and unhealthy, it contains numerous churches and convents, several large hospitals, observatories, halls and theatres, an arsenal, and docks for building men-of-war. It has valuable fisheries, large glass-works, and numerous smelting-works operating upon the products of the rich Cartagena mines, which were originally wrought by the Carthagenians, and were rediscovered in 1843. The old city, which was captured by Scipio, 208 B. C., is once more the theatre of military and naval operations. On Tuesday the insurgent fleet sailed out of the harbor to attack the Government fleet, but, finding the latter prepared for battle, turned about and sailed in again. Since that time things have been quiet—a quiet, however, which will soon be broken, as active preparations are being made by the Government for a general attack by sea and land.

DISCREDITABLE JOURNALISM.

The Chicago *Times* of Tuesday had a column or more of speeches (which were never made) of the Directors of the Union National Bank, all to the effect that they would open that institution and resume business on *Wednesday*, Oct. 15. The *Times* went forth to its misguided readers with the announcement, several times repeated, in headlines and otherwise, that the bank would resume on Wednesday. To make assurance doubly sure, it printed a suppressed circular signed by the officers of the bank to that effect. What really took place at the Directors' meeting was a vote to reopen the bank on *Tuesday*, to suppress the circular, and to frame a reply to the letter addressed to it by the other city banks last Saturday. The speeches put by the *Times* into the mouths of the Directors of the bank were never made at all. They were pure fabrications, as were also the speeches which it put into the mouths of various individuals at the Clearing-House meeting, where the resolution on the subject of small checks was adopted, which was magnified by the *Times* into a resolution of all the banks of Chicago to close their places, and was thus sent abroad to breed panic among the country banks.

It appears, from a general review of local financial news, that the *Times* has, within the short space of two weeks,—

1. Had all the banks closed when they were all open;
2. Had the Union National Bank open after it had closed;
3. Had the Union National Bank closed after it was open; and,
4. Had several columns of speeches by eminent financiers which were never made by anybody.

SUBSIDY CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Congress that is to meet in December will have thrust upon its attention the question of granting subsidies, and the application for these subsidies or other schemes—which, however disguised, will be subsidies nevertheless—will be backed by a lobby representing a volume of money for contingent rewards that is appalling. Without pretending to include all of them, we call attention to some of the more important ones:

Bond subsidy to the Northern Pacific R. R.	$60,000,000
Bond subsidy to the Southern Pacific R. R.	60,000,000
Assumption of debts of Southern States	275,000,000
Subsidy to Virginia & James River Canal	75,000,000
Same to Georgia & Alabama Canal	40,000,000
Purchase of Erie Canal and its enlargement	60,000,000
Purchase of telegraphs	10,000,000
Refunding cotton tax	70,000,000
Claims of Southern loyalists	20,000,000

In support of all these demands, the lobby can claim, almost without an exception, all the votes of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. As a class, the persons representing those States who are not adventurers are in favor of the largest distribution of the largest possible amount of plunder, so long as their section receives any portion thereof. Matters have not yet progressed far enough at the South to produce statesmen or men of principle. The carpet-baggers on the one hand, and those who want to make the Union repair the ravages of the War on the other, will unite and support any scheme, or any number of schemes, to deplete the Treasury. Nor will the lobby that will have these things in charge be a Southern one. The bonds of all these States are in the hands of Northern men,—those who have encouraged their issue, who have bought them on speculation at nominal prices, and who in their present bankruptcy will be willing to promise liberal contingent dividends for votes to have those bonds assumed or guaranteed by the General Government. In the vaults of various suspended banks and bankers at the North there are now lying the bonds of all these States. These bonds are worth from 5 to 50 cents on the dollar, with accumulations of unpaid interest-coupons. Their assumption by the United States would place them at par, and the holders can well afford to promise a distribution of $100,000,000 among those who will support the measure.

At least one respectable paper in Philadelphia has already urged that the United States owes a debt of gratitude to Jay Cooke for the millions he made handling public securities during the War. It has suggested that the nation can only pay this debt of gratitude by a subsidy in National bonds to the Northern Pacific Railroad, such as was paid to the Union Pacific and was stolen by the Credit Mobilier. In support of this enormous job, there will be an earnest appeal made to the Republican party as a party; it will also have the prayerful and personal support of a large body of the clergy, and of that large number of Christian statesmen who advocate any measure which distributes public money and employs pious people to handle the funds.

The James River Canal and the Georgia & Alabama Canal schemes are proposals that the United States shall guarantee the bonds that may be issued by private corporations to construct these impracticable works. They will receive the united support of the Southern States, which support will be extended to the subsidy of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and any other scheme, in return for aid to pass these through. These measures will also have a large Northern support. All the bonds issued for these works will have to be negotiated and sold by Northern bankers, brokers, and speculators. In fact, Wall street is by far more interested, in a pecuniary sense, in these jobs than are the people of the South. With the latter it is a sentimental question,—that, if there is to be a grand distribution of a thousand millions of National bonds, the South may as well have a share in it as not. In Wall street, the question is one of plunder, and the expectants of the plunder will be the more vigorous supporters of the measures. For three or four years the scheme of forcing the National Government to purchase the Erie Canal, or at least advance the money to enlarge it, has been pressed upon Congress. Of course, if Congress is to go into a general system of building canals, this job of the Erie Canal cannot be overlooked, but will go into the omnibus scheme, which will contain all the designs upon the National Treasury.

The refunding of the cotton tax is now a veteran job. The tax receipts have all been bought up by speculators at a small cost, and the present holders can afford to promise a liberal percentage of the $70,000,000 for votes to carry it. Whatever they get will be a gratuity on the part of the Government. At the time this tax was paid, cotton was selling at whatever prices the owners choose to ask for it. The tax was paid by the consumers, who had no choice but to pay it. The claim has no more equity than would have one to refund the hundreds of millions of income-tax levied long after the War was over to pay the expenses of the War.

The Southern Pacific Railway subsidy will of course be dependent on the grant of one to the Northern Pacific Road. It, too, will be owned, managed, and controlled by Northern men and capitalists, who, if possible, will make more money out of its construction than did Oakes Ames and his associates out of the Union Pacific, and who, to get the subsidy, will be perfectly willing to place contingent dividends where they will do the most good.

Against these various schemes the people have no protection save the integrity and firmness of a Congress, a majority of whose members last year voted themselves $5,000 each back-pay, and the same amount of forward-pay. The session now approaching promises to be remarkable for the boldness of the demands and the extent of the money at the disposal of the corruptionists. The late financial disaster, which destroyed so much that was fictitious and dishonest, has directed the attention of speculators to Congress for other jobs and subsidies by which they may recover their losses.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS REFORMATORIES.

It has been but a few weeks since the Superintendent of Public Schools of this city congratulated the Board of Education and the public generally upon the fact that during the entire school year 1872-3 there had not been a single case of corporal punishment in the schools of this city, and that during that year the order and discipline of the schools had been better than in any previous year. The attention of the Board has now been called to a case of a teacher who inflicted punishment upon a boy, using for that purpose what is known as a raw-hide. The fact of whipping and the use of the raw-hide for that purpose are admitted. The boy received one blow across the face, which the teacher attributes to the attempt by the boy to ward off the blow by raising his arm. What the offense of the boy was is not stated; but it could not have been serious, because the teacher did not resort to the remedy of suspension.

We do not propose to discuss this case, which is now on trial. But we do desire to call attention again to the great mistake made by teachers when they act on the assumption that the public schools are reformatories, and that it is any part of their duty to exorcise the devil by the use of the raw-hide, or any other implement, upon the body of the child supposed to be possessed. The public schools are educational establishments, and particularly for children of tender years. Eighty per cent of the children attending these schools are under 10 years of age. A majority of them are girls. These children are not fit subjects for a discipline that includes flogging in any shape. They should not be subjected to it themselves, nor be compelled to witness its infliction upon others.

The question of how refractory and immoral children are to be treated is one that admits of no difficulty. In a total attendance of 30,000 children in a year, there are not thirty cases of this kind. When a boy or girl, by his or her conduct, becomes offensive and demoralizing to the school; when he or she by speech, act, or example is liable to destroy the discipline of the school, or corrupt the manners or the morals of the other children, all the teacher has to do is to exclude the dangerous pupil. It is his duty to do this. He has no right to imperil the whole school by the presence of a vicious pupil. If the boy or girl is so bad that nothing less than the use of a raw-hide is efficacious, then that boy or girl is not fit to be in the school at all, and should be promptly excluded.

But, while this is the proper, sensible, and legal way of disposing of the difficulty, some teachers cannot content themselves with adopting it. They conceive that they are in some way responsible for the moral reformation of the reprobate, and, with the zeal of all beginners in reform, they put their faith in force. They have full confidence in flogging. They arm themselves with a horse-whip, raw-hide, or cane, and, stalking valiantly among the 8-year-olds, threaten the annihilation of any one who dare whisper, show restlessness, or betray any evidence of discomfort or discontent. When a boy rebels, and naturally, against this display of force, forthwith the teacher applies the raw-hide. Wherein is the victory? The man is stronger than the boy, and the latter is beaten. That boy and all the other boys attribute the triumph of the teacher to his superior strength alone. No moral lesson is conveyed; on the contrary, the children, regarding it as a mere struggle between a strong man and a weak boy, all their sympathies are with the weaker, and, if they could, they would unanimously reverse the result. That is the inevitable result of the reformatory process, using the raw-hide as the reforming agent. What the Board of Education has to do is to impress upon the minds of the teachers that the public schools are not Reform Schools; and that boys and girls who are proper subjects for the discipline of the Reform School are not proper persons to attend the public schools.

THE DIVORCE SCANDALS.

The perfect confidence of the divorce shysters that they are able to rush through a decree without any reference to the merits of a case, was fully illustrated for the one-thousandth time by the case reported in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday. According to this statement, a man who had a farm of considerable value, and a family, consisting of his wife and four children, went away from home and met a former sweetheart whom he concluded he would like to marry. As a preparatory step toward this accomplishment, he came to Chicago to get a divorce. He had no difficulty in finding a professional who agreed to obtain a divorce for him without any reference to any residence in Chicago, or compliance with any other of the safeguards of the law. The attempt would probably have succeeded, as hundreds of others of just as little merit have succeeded before, if it had not been for a mere accident. Instead of procuring some woman to represent the wife, as has been done in several cases, the husband thought he could betray or bully his wife into signing an agreement for a reference before a Master in Chancery, where the case could be rushed through without danger of any inspection likely to disclose its enormity. The wife, however, came on to Chicago, with a babe in her arms, and stumbled about the Court-House in a vague way until she happened to meet a clerk of the Court, who assisted her in finding the case she wanted to investigate, and an attorney who, out of charity, undertook to defend her rights. *She* was the one who had been deserted, and who had been obliged to borrow money to support her family during her husband's absence. It was his purpose to procure a divorce, and then sell out the farm on which his family lives, leaving them no means of support and no redress.

The worst feature in all these exposures of divorce frauds is that every one of them is discovered by mere accident. The safeguards provided by the law, and the practice of the Courts, are not sufficient in themselves to ferret out the frauds. How many of the swindles are successfully perpetrated, in which the injured parties have no knowledge of them until it is too late to seek a remedy, and how many divorces are granted which should never have been allowed, on account of collusion between the parties, it is not possible to say. The list of decrees—as long as that of Don Juan's conquests—would indicate that the number of these fraudulent divorces which escape accidental exposure is very large. We have already insisted that the practice of hasty reference to a Master in Chancery is responsible for a considerable portion of the abuses in the divorce proceedings. The action of Judge Gary, one day last week, confirmed this position. In taking a personal review of the cases brought before him, he found suspicious circumstances in several of them, and caught at the merest suggestions of fraud to call for additional evidence or a change in the papers. Moreover, the practice of procuring decrees without merit is confined to a few practitioners who are well known to the Courts, and a well-defined, careful disposition to regard with suspicion and treat with caution every divorce case presented by these men will put a check on their operations. The Courts cannot remedy the looseness of the law, but they can nevertheless do much toward suppressing the abuses which it renders possible.

PESTILENCE.

No Change from Yesterday in the Condition of Memphis—Mayor Johnson's Illness Occasions a Disturbance in the City Government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Mayor Johnson, who is ill with yellow fever, appointed the Chairman of the Council, who is thoroughly identified with his policy, to act in his place. Cecil, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, who has the right to fill the place, objected, and insisted upon his right against the wishes of the City Council and prominent citizens. He took the seat, and the community is disgusted.

Mayor Johnson lies in a very critical condition, but it is impossible to ascertain the probable termination of the case. He has the best nurses and all other attention that can be used for his welfare. The community sympathize with him most sincerely in his distress, as he has visited the sick, relieved the distressed, and done everything in his power to stay the progress of the disease.

The day has been very warm and cloudy, with indications of rain.

Julius Scharff had the black vomit at the Southern Hotel, said he would die, and intended dying drunk. He ordered a bottle of whisky, drank it, drove every one out of the room, smashed the furniture, tore the bedding, and died quietly afterwards.

THE ODD FELLOWS OF MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—The following telegram was received and read to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in session in this city to-day:

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15, 1873.

E. B. Sherman, for the Commissioners of Relief I. O. O. F.

Yours of the 11th is just received. We have buried twenty-six members, four wives, and eight children of members. Have sixteen widows and twenty-four orphans left us, forty-eight cases among our brothers, and forty-eight nurses on duty. Our expenses are about $400 a day. Our city is one vast hospital, and there is no abatement of the disease. Our hearts go out to our brothers for their generous sympathy to us in our distress.

[Signed] G. W. L. CROOK,
Vice-President Relief Committee I. O. O. F.

THE MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, Oct. 15: Patrick McCarty, 30; Joseph Voach, 27; Maggie Smith, 5; Frank J. Young, 18; James Larkin, 40; Ann Lee, 40; John O'Conner, 13; infant, 7 months; N. J. Wells, 30; Oscar Schultz, 26; Sallie Topping, 28; Louis Bechler, 24; G. W. Dunlap, 40; Miss R. B. Haledy, 14; Charles W. Jones, 34; Estes Viser, 16; Mary Grace, 9; Wm. H. Allen, 28; Mrs. Bonomia, 32; S. M. Pickeret, 39; Henry Bidding, 55; Mrs. B. Manly, 29; Wm. Sayers, 28; Cool Schener, 39; Mary Stark, 20; G. A. Trombly, 3; William E. Bailey, 37; John Cunes, 30; George Scharf; Charles Shener; H. B. Ray, colored; Sallie Ties; Louis White, colored; Mike Stard; Mary Driscoll; F. B. Wilkerson; [illegible] C. Howe; William Jones; John Ruffman; Lou[illegible] Null; Ellen Barrin.

[illegible]

Mayor Johnson is doing well this evening. All the Secretaries report their sick as doing well. There are more new cases reported since dark, which will be an increase over the new cases of yesterday.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—It is evident that thieves are flocking to this city. Several attempted robberies of houses and persons have been nipped in the bud.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

An interview with a member of the Odd-Fellows' Board of Relief gives the facts that the Order has lost twenty-six members, four widows and wives and eight children—thirty-eight deaths, in all, of ninety-two patients, and have now forty-four sick, including Mayor Johnson and the Rev. James Carmichael.

WARMER.

The thermometer at noon was at 77 degrees. There was no sign of frost this morning. The warm weather has a favorable effect upon the sick, but lessens the chances of checking the scourge. We can hear of but few new cases up to noon.

A SHARPER IN LIMBO.

A man named Blakeman was detected yesterday defrauding the Citizens' Relief Committee of rations, and was fined this morning $50, and will be confined to a dark cell for ten days.

THE PRINTERS.

The Printers' Relief Committee has disbanded, and the Union has been resolved into a Board of Relief, each member being assessed $2 tax. The new Board has received a dispatch from the Chicago Union, tendering $200, if needed. The several printers down with the fever are doing well. An abundant

SUPPLY OF NURSES

is reported at the Howard Association this morning.

During the illness of Gen. M. J. Wright, of the *Register*, Maj. Butler Anderson assumes the editorial chair.

FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Another 10,000 rations were received to-day, they having been forwarded by order of President Grant. It is understood that blankets and clothing will be sent from the same source.

MAYOR JOHNSON

was reported doing well at noon.

UNFAVORABLE AGAIN.

The latest afternoon reports of the visiting committees are unfavorable. The disease is becoming more scattered throughout the city. Localities heretofore exempt from any former epidemics to-day report several cases, though the physicians agree that the fever is less malignant. The decrease in the mortuary report at noon to-day inspired hope.

MANY NEW CASES

will yet occur, but they will be attended with less fatality. The weather continues clear and warm. No prospect of frost is now looked for till after a rain, that will have any affect toward a decided abatement of the scourge.

SEVERAL CASES

have been reported from points on railroads leading from the city, by a person's system becoming infected in the city. There is no fear of the epidemic spreading in the country, but a case reported at any point insures its immediate abandonment by the citizens, from whom spring stories that make the hair stand erect.

The report of the Knights of Pythias Relief Committee is favorable. All the sick are doing well. They announce the death of Joseph Vost, of Lodge No. 50, Newark, N. J., who died to-day. No new cases.

THE KNIGHT TEMPLARS' BOARD OF RELIEF

make another appeal to their brethren for aid to their treasury, long exhausted. Contributions have failed to supply the demand upon them.

APPEAL TO RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The following appeal to railroad officials was issued from the Citizens' Relief Committee at a late hour last night:

To Presidents, Directors, and Superintendents of all railroads connecting with Memphis:

The yellow fever continues to spread, and there are a thousand who are anxious to leave but have not the means. We therefore call upon you, in the name of humanity, to issue half-tickets from our plague-stricken city. We sincerely believe such action on your part will not only gladden many a widowed and grief-stricken heart, but save many valuable lives.

By order Citizens' Relief Committee,
J. J. BUSBY, President,
LON LEUBRIE, Secretary.

THE SHREVEPORT DEATH LIST.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 15.—Telegraphers all well. Interments to-day: E. Woods, white, 42; George Ward, 47; Henry Andrews, 26; John Monk, 54; Mrs. W. H. Cathey, 40; Miss Cathey, 22; Mrs. M. E. Norman, 19; Henry Vance (black), no age; Mary Robinson, 27; Mary Kirkpatrick, 40; George West, 40; Susan Paterson, 25; R. Harrington, 1 month; Lucinda Parks, 13.

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—At their session yesterday, the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows voted aid to their Memphis brethren to the amount of $771.17, and that amount was sent forward by telegraph this morning.

The Masons of this city are engaged in taking up a collection in aid of their brethren in Memphis, and a handsome donation will be the result. The Knights of Pythias of this city have sent $40.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14.—Masonic collections to-day for Memphis were nearly $500. The officers of the First Virginia Volunteers, who had raised a fund for a regimental supper on the occasion of their anniversary, have voted it all to Memphis. McCann's Band, of this regiment, will give a promenade concert for the relief of the sufferers in that city.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Committee of Memphis Merchants, residing here, report additional collections of $700, making a total of nearly $8,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Through Gen. Emery, President Grant has ordered 10,000 army-rations to Shreveport for gratuitous distribution. They go forward to-morrow via Galveston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Vincent Colyer, for a long time an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, has volunteered his services, free of expense, to go as a representative of the Association in aid of the young men and their families suffering from yellow fever in Memphis and other places in the South. Colyer left this morning for the South.

POLITICAL.

A Big Farmers' Gathering at Decatur.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 15.—A great demonstration was made by the farmers of this vicinity to-day. They have made the monopolists tremble. They opened this morning by firing a four-pounder. An immense procession, accompanied by three bands, moved through the city, and thence to the fair-grounds. Banners with mottoes, and Marshal's with strings of corn cobs, added much to the interest of the occasion. The Hon. W. C. Flagg addressed the multitude at the fair-grounds, and Gov. Palmer is expected this evening, and will address the people to-night.

Political Appointments of Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 15.—Gov. Washburn will speak at Eau Claire on the evening of the 21st inst., at Menominee on the evening of the 22d, and in St. Croix County on the 23d, at an hour and place to be named hereafter. He will address himself particularly to matters in which the people of those sections have a special interest, and his action in regard to which has been misrepresented.

A Farmers' Candidate in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 15.—Henry Bronson, one of the leaders in the Farmers' Movement in Kansas, is running for the State Senate from this district. The Hon. D. C. Haskel is the regular Republican candidate.

Republican Assemblymen Nominated in Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The five Republican Assemblymen from this county were all nominated to-day, three by acclamation. This is the first time such a thing has ever been done in Western New York.

Meeting of the California State Grange.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met at San Jose yesterday. One hundred Granges were represented. One of the matters to be considered is the appointment of a committee to submit a petition to Congress, asking for grants of land to the State for a State system of irrigation.

New York Democratic Congress Nomination.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Sixth Congressional District Convention met to-night, and nominated S. S. Cox for Congress in the place of James Brooks.

NEW YORK.

THE WEBBER ESTATE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The heirs in Brooklyn of the Sarah and Wolfert Webber estate, in Holland, valued at $10,000,000, have appointed three of their number as delegates to a meeting to be held in this city on Nov. 10, with a view of settling up the affairs of the estate.

MORTUARY.

Mrs. Backus, formerly Miss Kate Newton, the well-known actress, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery to-day. A great many members of the theatrical profession were present during the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Houghton, pastor of the "Little Church Around the Corner."

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

This evening John Fitzgerald private watchman, was accidentally shot and killed by a boy 12 years old named Henry Ducket, who was practicing with a pistol. The boy was arrested.

HOMICIDE.

The Lake View Captain of Police Shoots a Man Dead.

At about half-past 9 o'clock last night, Louis L. Forrest, Captain of the Police of Lake View, while progressing outside that town, was attacked by a man whose evident object was plunder. A scuffle ensued, in which the assailant, who was a powerfully-built man, proved the stronger of the two. The Captain of Police was knocked down, when, seeing that the odds were against him, he drew his revolver and fired, shooting his aggressor dead. He immediately made the matter known and the body of the man was conveyed to headquarters, where it was ascertained from papers found in his pocket that the man hailed from Louisville, Ky. The affair caused quite a profound sensation in the little town, and the Lake Viewers are anxiously awaiting further developments.

CLUMSY SAFE BURGLARY.

About [illegible] o'clock last night an officer heard suspicious sounds emanating from the plumbing establishment of Hugh Watts, on the [illegible] corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison streets. He immediately communicated the fact to the Sergeant of the Armory Station, who detailed some officers to make an investigation. They entered the building from the basement, but found the trap-door so heavily weighed down with metals and iron pipe that it was some time before they got on the ground floor. Here they discovered the safe, with the combination broken to pieces and some very clumsy burglarious tools lying close at hand. A search was rewarded with the capture of the crude cracksman, William D[illegible] by name, who was duly incarcerated. Beyond the smashing up of the safe no damage was done.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—For Thursday, in the Gulf States, southeast winds, cloudy, and rain. For the South Atlantic States, northeast winds, with increasing cloudiness. For the Middle and Eastern States, easterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with somewhat lower temperature. For the Lower Lakes, falling barometer, northeast winds, and [illegible] cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes, southerly winds, increasing to brisk, cloudy, and possibly threatening, weather.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met here this morning at Horticultural Hall. This Brotherhood extends over every part of the North American Continent where railroads exist. It has [illegible] divisions, representing 8,000 men.

PERSONAL.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Lawrence Barrett, the actor, is lying very ill here with inflammation of the bowels.

THE MORRISON MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of the Victim.

John McKelvey Proved to Be the Murderer by the Testimony.

The Jury Render a Verdict in Accordance with the Evidence.

The inquest on the body of Alexander Morrison, who was killed on the night of the 13th inst., in front of his house, No. 49 Mary street, was held at his late residence yesterday afternoon. As was expected, the following testimony and the verdict of the jury fasten the crime on the party arrested for its committal, John McKelvey:

DR. EMMONS,

County Physician, testified that he held a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased at No. 49 Mary street. He found a wound in the abdomen and another in the mouth and throat. The latter was the cause of death. The wound was caused by some sharp instrument, probably a knife.

MRS. ELIZA MORRISON,

mother of the deceased, was the next witness sworn. She testified that on last Monday evening her son Alexander came home for supper and afterward went out. He returned about 11 o'clock at night, and sat down on a chair to take off his boots. She got out of bed and looked out through the front door. She saw a man lying on the sidewalk opposite the door. She spoke to the man and asked him to come in, thinking it was a friend named Robert Montgomery. Her son said it was not Robert, but John McKelvey. Her son then went out and asked McKelvey to go into the house and stay. McKelvey got up and walked away and her son followed him, and again asked him to go into the house. McKelvey then turned around and struck him, saying, "You g—d d—d s—of a b—, if you want anything of me you can have it." Her son defended himself as well as he could, and got away a short distance from his assailant. McKelvey then made another rush at him and struck him again. She then took hold of her son by the coat-sleeve and led him toward the house. When he reached it, he sat down on the front step and commenced to throw up blood. Witness then woke up her husband and a man named Patterson, and had her son carried into the house, as he was unable to walk. He died about twenty minutes afterward.

JAMES PATTERSON,

being sworn, deposed that at about half-past 10 in the evening of Monday last, 13th of October, he was in bed at Mrs. Morrison's, and heard Alexander Morrison enter the house, and his mother asked him to take off his boots. Did not know whether he did so or not. He then heard Mr. Morrison open the door and say, "Is that you Bob?" when Alexander said, "No, it is not Bob; it is John. Don't you know John McKelvey?" Next thing he heard was a strange voice saying, "You G—d d—n s— of a b—, what do you want of me? You can have anything you want." A minute or so after, Mrs. Morrison went to witness' bed and asked him to get up. He went to the door-step and found Alexander Morrison sitting there, throwing up blood. In about five minutes he was removed to the house, and his mother spread a wet cloth under him. He died in about fifteen or twenty minutes after.

JAMES REGAN

deposed that he resides at No. 398 Archer avenue. On Monday last, at about half-past 12 at night, John McKelvey entered his saloon and asked him to keep a knife for him. (The knife was a ten-inch trimming-knife, buck handle, Wilson's make.) He called again at half-past 8 in the evening and asked for his knife, and took it away. At a few minutes after 11, while witness was closing up his place, McKelvey called again and asked him to keep a knife for him. Witness did so. The next morning Police-Officer James Bergen called for the knife, and witness gave it to him.

A knife was here shown to the witness and fully identified by him as the one left with him.

OFFICER JAMES BERGEN

deposed that he and Officers Crogan and Enright were detailed to arrest John McKelvey at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. They arrived at his house at 2 o'clock, but found that he was not at home. They looked for him all night without succeeding in finding him. At about a quarter to 6 they were at Mrs. Morrison's house, talking to Mrs. Morrison, when John McKelvey came along and was immediately arrested. He asked what he was arrested for, and, on being informed, he said: "Why, I did not kill Alexander Morrison."

OFFICERS CROGAN AND ENRIGHT

indorsed the previous testimony, the latter stating that, when arrested, McKelvey said, "Have I killed Alexander Morrison?" and added, afterwards, "He was the last man I thought of killing."

THE VERDICT.

After brief deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict that Alexander Morrison came to his death on the 13th of October, 1873, from the effects of a wound in the mouth and throat, inflicted by a knife, or some other sharp instrument, in the hands of John McKelvey.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

C. Harris, of Newasha, is at the Sherman.

Dr. White, of Atchison, is at the Grand Pacific.

John H. Sturgis, of Boston, is at the Gardner.

V. C. Guttle, of [illegible], Ia., is a guest at the Briggs.

The Hon. A. A. Griffith, of Detroit, is at the Sherman.

Gen. F. D. Sewell, of Washington, is at the Sherman.

D. F. Seymour, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Sherman.

Thomas L. Ogden, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

P. Evans, London, England, is at the West Side Briggs.

George W. Homan, Jr., of Nebraska, is at the Grand Pacific.

Theodore Thomas and troupe are registered at the Gardner.

Miss Mathilda Fletcher, of Washington, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge Henry L. Bryant, of Lewiston, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. William E. Henry, Mayor of Joliet, is at the West Side Briggs.

Lieut. L. E. Blackman, Royal Navy of England, is stopping at the West Side Briggs.

G. E. Redfield, of Beaver Dam, and R. Irvine, of Apple River, are stopping at the Briggs House.

The Hon. G. S. Skinner, President First National Bank, Valparaiso, is at the West Side Briggs.

Wong Chin Foo, the Chinese political refugee, has arrived from San Francisco, and is at Conley's St. Charles Hotel.

W. W. Miller, Kansas; John D. Milburn and George R. Walker, Memphis; R. B. Kent, Louisville, and J. J. Safely, Iowa, are guests at the Sherman.

Mr. C. D. Hamill, a well-known Board of Trade operator for several years past, leaves this morning for Europe for the benefit of his health. He intends to stay there about two years.

Mr. James A. Herne and wife, Mr. J. Templeton and daughter, and Mr. Oscar [illegible] were at the Gault House. They open, a week from Monday next, in Shields' new opera-house.

Ald. Carney, of the Eighteenth Ward, desires to state that he is not a candidate for re-election. He wishes to make this known to a large number of citizens who are mentioning his name in connection with the position of Alderman. His private business demands his undivided attention.

It is understood that ex-Ald. Hildreth is a candidate for Alderman in the Eighth Ward in the coming election. A delegation of his friends waited on him on Monday evening, and easily gained his consent to run. It would appear that he acknowledges no party in the campaign, but intends to prosecute his canvass on the Hildreth platform.

Mr. Ed Olcott, a genial and popular young gentleman connected with the office of the City Treasurer, will penetrate Muncie, Ind., this evening, for the purpose of binding himself for life to one of the most beautiful and estimable young ladies of that town, Miss Putnam. The fatal ceremony which is to make Edward a thing of the past, so to speak, will occur at the home of the bride's parents. Everybody who knows him wishes him all sorts of joy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 15.—Martin F. Conway, who shot ex-Senator Pomeroy, resided for many years in this city. He was said to be addicted to the use of opium, and the general belief is that he is insane. His wife is an estimable woman.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 15.—A letter has been received here from the Hon. Charles Sumner expressing his regret that he cannot accept an invitation to lecture before the literary societies of the University. He has yielded to the advice of valued friends and renounced the lecture-field for the present season.

IN GENERAL.

Nast charges $10,000 a year and has a carte blanche for his *Harper's Weekly* pictures.

Statues of John Hancock and Samuel Adams are to be placed in the new Memorial Hall at Lexington, Mass.

Joe Fore intimates that several well-known individuals will go up when his term in the Penitentiary has expired.

The late Mr. Schonchin closed his speech on the Fort Klamath gallows with: "All I have now to say is, let Schonchin die."

The statement is repeated that Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are to start a daily in Washington, independent in politics.

Princess Louise, the wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is a sculptor of considerable merit, and is now engaged in designing busts for the adornment of her London home.

The *Woman's Journal* thinks that if Mr. Alexander T. Stewart will let the 1,000 women who are to occupy his hotel up-town make their own code of police regulations all will be well.

Gov. Straw, of New Hampshire, who was one of the judges at the baby-show at the State Fair last week, was surprised Saturday by finding on his doorstep an infant about two months old. Having had enough of babies for one week the Governor turned the infant over to the police authorities.

Two nephews of ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, named James and Benjamin Hardee, were killed recently in Robertson County, Tex. They were bearers of a note to G. W. Powell, a well-known desperado, who, upon reading the communication, immediately drew a pistol and shot them dead. The young men were unarmed.

Sir George Jessel, replying to an address of congratulations from his Jewish co-religionists on his appointment to the office of Master of the Rolls, said: "I can only hope that my attainment, first of political and now of judicial office, may help to smooth the path of such of my co-religionists as may elect to pursue a forensic career to similar honors."

The audience given by the Emperor of China to the foreign Envoys does not appear to have been granted very willingly. The official announcement was worded in the most insulting terms, and was supplemented by the following sentence in the *North China Herald*: "Here are those rascally dogs of foreigners actually teasing to get a sight of the face of the son of heaven, and our too timid Ministers consenting to admit them to the privilege. What is the world coming to?"

Dr. Nelaton leaves a fortune of $1,400,000 to his wife, only son, and three daughters. The son is only 23, and is studying medicine. The *Temps* says, "It is related that when he began his studies he worked with such ardor that he often refused himself the time necessary for sleep. He procured a plank some 5 to 6 feet long, and 40 centimeters broad, the extremities of which he placed on two chairs. He lay upon it, holding his book open above him. It is said that in this position the want of sleep is less readily felt. When, in spite of himself, his eyes closed and the book fell, the shock disturbed his balance, and he followed the book. The shock aroused him, and he got up and began his work again."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXTRA THOMAS CONCERT.

Extra concerts are usually like after-thoughts,—sober, uncomfortable, and sometimes humiliating. Last evening's concert at the Kingsbury Music Hall was a notable and brilliant exception. It was in every way one of the pleasantest entertainments that have been given in Chicago under the leadership of Mr. Thomas. It offered a greater variety than the regular run of his orchestral concerts, and this variety, fortunately, was not secured at the sacrifice of any of the artistic evenness of his performances. It was an innovation in his case,—this sandwiching of instrumental and vocal solos, concerted pieces, and choruses,—but it is one that will not only warrant, but demand, repetition. Where the joint admirers of Mr. Thomas' orchestra and the Apollo Club turn out, the result is inevitably a crowded house. The largest musical audience of the season was present, and indicated by its attention as well as its applause a full sympathy with the merits of the performance. There was nothing of what may be called the amateur ear-marks about the entertainment, though the presence of amateur soloists and a non-professional chorus might have naturally led one to dread it. There were no more delays than if Mr. Thomas had simply presided over his own people, and the concert was concluded in good season. The programme presented several novelties in its musical arrangement, as well as in its personnel, which rendered it in all respects a performance long to be remembered with satisfaction. Wagner was represented in the two leading features of the evening, and Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Liszt, Spohr, Chopin, Bach, Berlioz, and Max Bruch were all heard along with him.

The first number in the programme gave enough selections from Wagner's "Meistersinger von Nuernberg" to afford a fair conception of the success attained in picturing the story of the libretto. This is, in brief, a musical tournament in which the Meistersingers of the town of Nuernberg compete for the hand of a beautiful girl. Among the would-be competitors is a young man of genius who has taken a new departure in music, has refused to be constrained by the prejudices and set rules of the time, and has consequently called down on himself the enmity of his craft. Among all the master-singers he has but one friend, an old man, who recognises his talent and helps him in efforts to be heard. The music then presents a succession of contrasts typical of the old and new schools, descriptive of the festival, and finally celebrating the triumph of the young Walther von Stolzing in spite of the fierce opposition he meets. It is not improbable that Wagner has intended his musical setting of the story to work out something of his own struggles against the prejudices of his time, and certainly the finale of the third act, which closed last evening's selections from the opera, is an eloquent apotheosis of his victory. The most striking and popular parts of the "Meistersinger" selections played last evening were those descriptive of the assembling of the various guilds and trades at the festival, the coming of each announced by trumpet blasts, and these interspersed with characteristic melodies. The full grandeur of the *finale* cannot be taken in at one hearing. A glorious and massive melody, something written to abide for all time, is worked up on the various instruments, and particularly the bass viols and brasses, so elaborately that the first impression is one of confusion and dismay, and there is not the opportunity, without a greater familiarity with the *morceau*, to grasp the full meaning and enjoy the full measure of the colossal harmony in which this melody is enveloped. It must have left a feeling of disappointment upon all that we are not sooner to have another chance of hearing it. The other orchestral selections of the programme were Beethoven's overture to "Coriolanus," which Mr. Thomas would probably declare the gem of the evening; Berlioz's "Queen Mab," in which Mercutio's quaint [illegible] cies are ingeniously pictured, [illegible] which was [illegible] concert, and repeated by [illegible] request last evening. The addition of the latter number to the programme was a delightful surprise, as it had not been previously announced, and the applause with which it was received indicated how universally popular it has already become. If it served no other purpose than that of developing the chain-lightning facility of the Thomas Orchestra, it would be of great interest. It rushes along like a car in a pneumatic tube, with just enough "down brakes" to let those who are following it know how fast they are going.

The part of the concert taken by the Apollo Club was the singing of the "Abschied von Nordland," from Max Bruch's "Frithjof," and in selections from the first act of "Lohengrin," in which the solo parts were taken by Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Foltz. In both numbers the chorus was supported by the Thomas Orchestra and led by Mr. Dohn, the regular conductor of the Club. This part of the performance must have been particularly gratifying to the friends of the Apollos, who acquitted themselves, all things considered, with remarkable success. It was a trying position for a club not more than a year old, and the association with so large and perfectly-drilled an orchestra was calculated to bring out their weaknesses where they really existed. In the first selection there was an evident nervousness to start with; but it wore off, and the Club in the full chorus brought out a greater force than was expected of it. Mr. Foltz's solo parts were well sung, though scarcely loud enough, and not as strong as he might have made them if he had been conscious of the necessity for it. In the "Lohengrin" selections the Club had difficult and complicated music to deal with, that might well have puzzled an older chorus; but only once did it threaten to go astray. It quickly recovered itself, however, and, on the whole, did its part in as creditable a manner as its best friends could have asked. The parts for the soprano and contralto were not prominent, though very exacting. Mrs. Huck's clear and beautiful voice was distinctly heard above the orchestra and chorus combined. In this respect Whitney's singing was remarkable, and particularly in the low tones in which he was brought into direct competition with the brasses. We doubt whether there is another voice in the country so well adapted to Wagner's bass parts with their great range and trying accompaniments. The different quality of Mr. Foltz's voice did not suffer by the comparison, but was rather the richer for it.

The instrumental solos of the evening were by Mr. Fuchs and Mr. Jacobson. Mr. Fuchs played the Mendelssohn *Concerto in G minor*, and, though he has been a resident of Chicago for some time, it must have astonished many in the audience that we have so good a player among us who is so little known to the public. Miss Mehlig had already performed the same concerto; but Mr. Fuchs could well bear the comparison. His execution is not only strong and brilliant, but he brought out the many delicate effects with remarkable *finesse* of touch. Mr. Jacobson played three short selections on the violin, well suited to his sympathetic style.

Altogether, the concert was so good, and pleased so well, that we are inclined to think that Mr. Thomas will be encouraged to come back again some time to give more concerts with the assistance of the Apollo.

ORCHESTRAL MATINEES.

The Orchestral Union, recently organized in this city, commences a series of matinees, under the direction of Mr. Balatka, at the Kingsbury Music Hall, Saturday afternoon next, at 2:30 o'clock. The price has been fixed at 50 cents. As the renewal of the home orchestral concerts, disturbed by the fire, we hope that the projectors will be encouraged in a very handsome manner, so that they may be enabled to keep them up during the winter. Chicago needs a good orchestra, but there is no way to obtain it except by encouraging this effort at the outset.

AMONG THE GERMAN SOCIETIES.

Mr. Hans Balatka, the conductor of the Liederkranz, has also taken charge of the Orpheus. The first evening entertainment under his direction will be given Sunday evening, Oct. 26. Mr. Otto Lob, the former conductor of the Orpheus, has now taken charge of the Germania Maennerchor, vice Mr. Telle, resigned.

"FERNANDE" AT HOOLEY'S.

On Monday evening the French drama cropped out at Hooley's elegant theatre in the form of "Fernande." There was a time before the "New Magdalen" and "Man and Wife" made their appearance to a disquieted audience that the French was considered synonymous with the adulterous in dramatic literature. But nowadays one must discriminate between the dirty French and the dirty English. "Fernande" belongs to the former. Its dirtiness is refined, while that of its English cousin, "The New Magdalen," is coarse and obtrusive dirt. The world is too well acquainted with "Fernande" to need a synopsis of the story. M. Sardou's version of it has an unblushing impudence about it that almost reclaims it, but adds one more to the long list of dramatic libels on a noble nation. Originally the two leading characters are courtesans, and the plot is clearly and comprehensibly developed. In the drama played from Mr. Aiken's version, a change has been wrought in the characters. *Fernande*, upon whose condition as a courtesan the interest of the story centres, is made to be the occupant of a gaming house, kept by a woman,—a transparent piece of nonsense that excites contempt for the author who endeavors to render a piece moral by such a puerile artifice. *Roqueville*, in the original, is her male companion in vice, and here is made to appear as her betrothed. He unfortunately "gives away" the adaptor by exclaiming, "May not a man chastise his mistress?" In fact, the first act is so massacred, in order to hoodwink the public as to its original uncleanness, as to destroy the unities of the piece, and leave the audience in doubt as to the sanity of the dramatis personæ. The remaining acts are intense and interesting, and redeem the piece, from a literary standpoint. From a moral one, it is offensive, inasmuch as it deals in crime without giving any valid reason for so doing. Those who think it the province of the drama to probe moral sores before the uninnoculated will find much to admire in the drama; those who regard such an exhibition as much out of place as cadaveric dissection in a grammar-school will condemn it as disgusting. It is capitally mounted, and well acted. The part of *Fernande*, played by Miss Meek, is originally the leading character, but Miss Denin, as *Clotilde*, centres the interest of the piece in herself, and gives the audience a portrait of a woman scorned, which at once challenges attention. This is the first time Miss Denin has appeared before a Chicago audience for years to do justice to the wide reputation she enjoys, but she has in her impersonation of *Clotilde* fully maintained it. It is a strong, bitter character, eminently calculated to bring out all the power there is in an actress, and Miss Denin assuredly made of it all that could be made. This must be gratifying to her friends, and an additional source of satisfaction to the patrons of the theatre. Miss Meek was as good as she always is, but not better than usual. The part is too youthful altogether for her, although her dressing and acting call for no remarks not commendatory. Miss Sydney Cowell, as *Georgette*, was not especially good, nor did she dress with any eminent degree of taste. Mr. Giddens made up well, as he always does, and adapted himself to the part. Mr. Blaisdell was quiet and gentlemanly, and that was all.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Robert McWade is doing well at the Academy as the good-natured vagabond, *Rip Van Winkle*. The piece is a favorite one with lovers of amusement, and is doing well. The orchestra is an attraction at this house of no small account.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The public will learn with a great deal of pleasure that Miss Cushman has yielded to the urgent requests of the people of Chicago, and will play once in comedy. The light, brilliant little comedy, "Simpson & Co.," will be given at a special matinee on Wednesday afternoon next. Mr. J. H. McVicker will play in the piece, and a rare afternoon's amusement is certain.

BENEFIT AT HOOLEY'S.

Mr. John W. Blaisdell, the accomplished and popular leading man and associate manager of Hooley's Theatre, is announced for a benefit at Hooley's on Saturday evening. His hosts of friends will have an opportunity of showing him, by a rousing benefit, that his popularity has not diminished a whit.

GLOBE THEATRE.

"Little Nell" is drawing fair houses at the Globe Theatre. As a protean actress she has vivacity and freshness as a substitute for age and experience. She gives satisfaction to her audience, and that is much. Her engagement ends on Saturday.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SHOW.

The Exposition Committee Make a Dismal Report—Nearly $100,000 Lost in the Enterprise.

Indianapolis, Ind. Oct. 15.—The Exposition Board was in session to-day. The Treasurer reports the receipts as follows:

Sale of 129,326 gate tickets	$32,331.50
On 33,036 railroad tickets	8,011.50
Amphitheatre tickets	1,328.80
Exhibitors' tickets	1,100.00
Entry fees, etc	543.50
Refreshment stands and privileges	[illegible]2,170.00

Total, [illegible] total expenditures, including improvements, running expenses, premiums, etc., $141,136, leaving a deficit to be paid from the guarantee fund of $88,966. This result is unexpected. The entire fund of $100,000 will have to be paid in, which will be hard on Indianapolis business men, upon whom the entire burden falls. It is not improbable that an investigation may be demanded by the guarantees, as the result is so utterly different from that anticipated as to be astounding.

MEMPHIS MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

Memphis, Oct. 15.—There is a row in the municipal camp, occasioned by the Mayor's appointing Chairman Zent, of the Common Council, instead of Chairman Cecilia, of the Board of Aldermen, to act as Mayor pro tem during Mayor Johnson's illness. Cecilia caused a writ of ouster to be served on Zent this morning, and is now in possession of the office. The affair causes a general feeling of disgust.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The row over the temporary Mayorship is the subject of much remark, and a general tone of disgust at the conduct of Cecilia. It is known that Chairman Zent is more familiar with the duties of the office and plans of Mayor Johnson, and thoroughly competent, under the existing circumstances, which are supposed to have influenced the Mayor in appointing Zent. Prominent citizens and members of both Boards have interviewed Cecilia with gentle hints of the above state of facts, but to no purpose. He is entitled to sit as Mayor pro tem during the absence of the Mayor by sickness or otherwise, and demanded and was yielded the chair.

ARMY REUNION.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Toledo—Address of Gen. Logan.

Toledo, O., Oct. 15.—The seventh annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee opened here to-day with a business meeting at Wheeler's Opera-House, Gen. Sherman President. After hearing the reports of various committees and the reading of correspondence, the meeting adjourned till evening. Among the distinguished guests are Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Howard, Custar, and Rear-Admiral Worden.

The Presidential party will arrive at 8 o'clock this evening.

The exercises at the Opera-House, to-night, will embrace addresses of welcome by Mayor Jones and others, an address by Gen. Sherman, a poem by Maj. Mayer, of Wisconsin, and an oration by Gen. Logan.

The city presents a gala-day appearance. Public and private buildings are profusely decorated. The principal streets are spanned by arches bearing appropriate mottoes. The city is full of visitors, and the weather is fine.

Toledo, O., Oct. 15.—President Grant and Secretary Belknap arrived at 8 o'clock this evening, and went directly to the Opera-House to attend the reunion meeting. The Secretary of the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Sherman, presided. An

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

was delivered by Mayor Jones, who said:

You have met to preserve the memories of the late civil war, and to cherish friendships formed during that period of our national history. We greet you in the young city which collected and sent to the field a greater number than its whole population at that period. Through all the phases of the war, the Army of the Tennessee won, by its heroic valor, the respect and admiration of a grateful country. We are proud to know that our own city contributed to make up this brave army, and may further say shared in the grief felt at the loss of your dead comrades. The fame and glory achieved by this army has become the inheritance of the country. Its Chief worthily occupies the position once filled by the Father of his Country. As the living representatives of that army, we greet you as the protectors of the Union when assailed, and whose strong hearts quailed not in the death-grapple with secession. The events which first introduced us are still fresh in our memory, and we shall treasure these memories as the legacy for our children. To you, General, to the officers and members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to the representatives of the navy, and to your great Captain, the President of the United States, this city tenders a cordial and hearty welcome.

GEN. SHERMAN

made a few remarks, presenting the statistics of the Society, and suggesting that the Society petition Congress for the printing of the regimental records in the War Department, estimating the cost at $200,000.

Maj. Meyer, of Wisconsin, read a poem.

THE ORATION.

Gen. Logan, the orator of the day, being introduced by Gen. Sherman, delivered the oration. After referring to the social feature of the reunion, and disclaiming any intention on the part of the Association to perpetuate the war spirit, he proceeded briefly to sketch the history of the Army of the Tennessee. With the organization of the army began the second period of the war history of the West. The army exhibited the restless activity and unconquerable energy of the people of which it was composed. Its soldiers knew the full meaning of individual liberty, but were as obedient to discipline as they were fearless in danger. Suddenly summoned from the various walks of civil life, they soon became an army of veterans. Sympathy between soldiers and officers was the substantial secret of success. The theatre of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee was more extended than the army of most of the kingdoms of the modern world. The Army of the Tennessee, led first by Gen. Grant against Forts Henry and Donelson, pursued its way through the fearful carnage of Pittsburg Landing, passed Iuka and Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hill, until Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of the West, surrendered, and the Father of Waters was open and free from its source to the Gulf. The war in the Southwest thus practically ended, the Army of the Tennessee had still before it the task of participating in the greatest military achievement of any age—the historic march to the sea. The fate of the rebellion was to be decided in the dangerous valleys and rugged mountains of Tennessee. The soldiers bravely did their part. The leaders, in determining the plan of the campaign, judged well. The Army of the Potomac pressed the enemy's front; the Army of the Tennessee turned his flank and attacked his rear. The enemy were bewildered by our strategy and vanquished by our valor. Such a stupendous sweep, encompassing whole States, was not anticipated. The passage of the Alps by Hannibal and Bonaparte are the only historical parallels. At Chicamauga the Army of the Tennessee won the first triumph of the new campaign, to which were soon added the victories of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. It preserved the honor of its name in the march to Atlanta, and consecrated every step with the blood of some heroic soldier. The terrible battle-day of June 22, when Hood was routed and McPherson fell, is a day not to be forgotten. In that hour the command of the Army of the Tennessee fell upon the speaker, and in the victory of that day McPherson was avenged. Atlanta fallen, the army entered upon a series of weary marches, to reappear upon the Atlantic coast, presenting Savannah as a Christmas gift to the Union.

THE WAR WAS ENDED.

The dead were in their graves. The crippled and the saved returned to the pursuits of peace, and the world has been taught the lesson that the Republic has no citizen more faithful in its cause and obedient to its laws than the soldiers, who showed the full measure of their devotion by the offer of their lives in its defense.

At the close of Gen. Logan's speech, brief addresses were made by President Grant, Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War; Gens. Sheridan, Howard, Pope, Custer, Noyes, Hulburt, and Admiral Worden.

THE PARADE

of the various military and civic societies takes place to-morrow, and the reunion closes with a banquet at the Boody House in the evening.

ST. LOUIS.

Meeting of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—According to the programme previously arranged, the delegates to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union were taken from their various hotels about 8 o'clock this morning, by the committee appointed for that purpose, and escorted to St. Patrick's Hall, on Seventh street, near Biddle, where they were met informally by the St. Louis delegates and the Reception Committee. After an exchange of courtesies, all marched to St. Patrick's Church, at the corner of Sixth and Biddle streets, where high mass was said, with Father Hayes as the celebrant, Father Walsh, Deacon, and Father Henry, Sub-Deacon. Bishop Ryan pronounced the benediction. While mass was being celebrated, a dozen or more Irish benevolent and other societies of the city formed in procession in front of St. Patrick's Hall, each headed with a band of music, and with banners, flags, wreaths, mottoes, etc., all being in full regalia, took up their line of march and passed through a number of the principal streets. After passing St. Patrick's Church, the delegates to the Convention, in carriages, fell in line, and the procession is now (12 o'clock) proceeding to St. Patrick's Hall, where the Convention will hold its sessions. The procession, although not so large in point of numbers as the procession [illegible], was a fine and imposing [illegible] along the [illegible] densely thronged with interested spectators. Mayor Brown and a number of city officers reviewed the procession as it passed the Court-House, on Fourth street, and received a courteous recognition from all. About half-past 12, and after being seated, and order was obtained, Col. Constantine Maguire, the Chairman of the local Committee of Arrangements, introduced Mayor Brown, who made a brief welcoming address, which was eloquently responded to by First Vice-President McNerhany, of Washington. The Convention then proceeded to business, with the Hon. Dennis Dwyer, of Dayton, Ohio, in the chair. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, with instructions to report at 4 o'clock, to which hour the Convention then adjourned.

The session of the Irish Convention, this afternoon, was confined to the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials, and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and Constitutional Amendment.

Nineteen States are represented, and about 150 delegates are present.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15.—A large editorial excursion party arrived from Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia at 10:30 to-night. They are the guests of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway. They will visit the manufactories and dock to-morrow, and go to the Falls Friday.

ILLINOIS ODD FELLOWS.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—Address of Welcome by Gov. Beveridge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—In the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in session here, nothing of general interest was done, except the election of Grand Officers for the next year. They are: Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, Grand Master; A. G. Wolford, of Alton, Deputy Grand Master; N. C. Nason, of Peoria, Grand Secretary; and A. S. Barry, of Alton, Grand Treasurer.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14.—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the State of Illinois, in this city, to-day, Gov. Beveridge welcomed the officers and delegates in the following appropriate remarks, which were repeatedly cheered, and especially that portion of them where he alluded to the aid furnished their suffering brethren in stricken Memphis:

Grand Master and Members of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Illinois:

Gentlemen: You come here, as the representatives of your order, from all parts of the State. It becomes my pleasant duty and my honored privilege to welcome you to the Capital City, and, in the name of the Executive of the great State of Illinois, I do heartily welcome this honorable body of good and true men to the cheerful homes, generous hospitalities, and warm hearts of the people of Springfield.

Your mission is one of Friendship, Love, and Truth. You seek no honors; you ask no emoluments; you labor for no place or power. Political preferment has no enticement; the mitred crown has no allurement; the coronet of gold and diamonds has no temptation. You march, not upon the mountains, where the pine and oak do grow; you walk down in the valley, where the violet and primrose do bloom; and, walking there, among the meek and lowly, among the pure and good, among the bereaved and stricken ones of earth, among the downcast and downtrodden, among bleeding hearts and blighted hopes, among the sufferings and woes, the disappointments and desolations, of humanity, you shed the rich blessings of your Order with a lavish hand.

It is yours to promote and foster fraternal feeling; it is yours to encourage temperance and virtue; it is yours to inculcate and practice charity; it is yours to relieve the suffering, to visit the sick, to help the needy, and tenderly to care for God's precious ones—the widow and the orphan.

Some censure your Order, because of its secrecy. The Lodge is secret. Did you there plot against your country, against virtue, against morals, against religion, your Order ought to be censured and condemned by all good men. How you work into, and out of, the inner temple,—what you do within its sacred precincts,—we know not; but this we do know: we know your fruits, and by your fruits ye shall be judged.

Your hearts and hands ever respond to the cry of suffering and the wail of sorrow; your ear is ever open to the prayer of the widowed mother; your heart is ever touched by the helplessness of orphaned infancy; your ministrations of love are ever ready for the afflicted. And, to-day, the neighboring City of Memphis, scourged with the deadly fever,—in whose streets pestilence walketh at noonday, in whose houses death stalks like a spirit of destruction, and the heart of whose people is pierced with an unutterable anguish,—is the recipient of your blessings.

Again, I welcome you to the City of Springfield. I not only welcome you, but I cheer you on in your mission of charity. I bid you God-speed in your labor of love.

May your deliberations be marked with wisdom, harmony, and good will, one toward another. May you devise liberal things for the promotion of your order, and for the cultivation of all the graces and virtues of humanity. May you go home pleased with our city, and strengthened with the purpose of extending and perpetuating the benevolence of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

I thank you for your attention, and I bid you a kind adieu at the vestibule of your sacred temple. Go in; go in and be baptized in spirit. Come out; come out full of power to do, to labor, and to love.

Dedication of an Odd-Fellow Hall in Auburn, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 15.—The dedication of Odd-Fellows' Hall here to-day was largely attended by representatives from lodges in Indianapolis, Columbus, O., Ft. Wayne, Logansport, and surrounding towns, about 3,000 visiting brethren being present. The hall is large, 24x80 feet, a fine brick structure, three stories high, and has just been completed. All the delegations met at 12 o'clock in the Court-House, and after an eloquent speech by the Rev. A. Marine, of Ft. Wayne, adjourned for dinner. The banquet, which was furnished by citizens of this place, was a splendid affair, and was served in the dining-room of the Swineford House. Immediately after dinner the dedication ceremonies were begun by Grand Master Platt J. Wise, of Indianapolis, assisted by Grand Secretary B. W. Foster, and were concluded at 4:30 p. m. The cornet band from Ft. Wayne, and bands from Angola and the Auburn band were in attendance and gave some good selections of music. The Auburn choir was also present and furnished some choice vocal music. A grand ball at Ensly's Hall is being participated in by the Odd Fellows and their ladies, and an enjoyable time is being had.

WATERING THE WEST.

A Convention in Denver to Mature a Plan for the Irrigation of Western Territory—Congress to Be Memorialized in the Interest of the Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Denver, Col., Oct. 15.—The Irrigation Convention of the trans-Missouri region assembled in this city this morning, and was largely attended, delegates being present from Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, Wyoming, and Colorado. The Convention was called to order by Gov. Furnish, of Nebraska, who was appointed temporary Chairman, and was subsequently elected permanent President.

Letters were read from John A. Burbank, Governor of Dakota; Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York; John A. Campbell, Governor of Wyoming; Marsh Giddings, Governor of New Mexico; J. P. Jones, United States Senator from Nevada; Gov. B. F. Potts, of Montana; and A. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona. They all expressed their regrets at not being able to attend, but assured the delegates present that they are deeply interested in the proposed scheme of irrigation, which has for its object the watering of the major portion of the country west of the Missouri River. They pledged themselves to exert to the utmost their influence to further the scheme.

A Committee was appointed to memorialize Congress to extend Government aid, so that extensive ditches, canals, and water-courses may be constructed in the several States and Territories where irrigation is resorted to for the cultivation of cereals, fruits, and vegetables.

The afternoon session of the Convention was principally occupied by a speech from Gov. Elbert, elaborating the subject. He made many suggestions that were regarded as quite valuable, and the greater portion of them will be embodied in the proposed memorial to Congress. Several committees were appointed to arrange the routine of business, after which a recess was taken until evening.

MASONIC.

Kansas Grand Lodge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 15.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas assembled in this city to-day. About 200 delegates are present. The new Masonic hall was dedicated this evening.

A Grand Masonic Funeral at Amboy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dixon, Ill., Oct. 15.—The funeral services of Capt. [illegible], for the last eighteen years [illegible] of the Illinois Central Railroad at Amboy as train-dispatcher, occurred to-day at that place, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which the deceased was a very worthy member. Most Worshipful Grand Master James A. Hawley, of this place, assisted. Grand Junior Warden W. H. Delancey, of Centralia, conducted the services, which were impressive and witnessed by thousands of people. Members from thirteen different lodges were in line, headed by the Dixon Light Guard Band, under the leadership of Prof. D. S. McCosh. Trains were run free on the Illinois Central Railroad, and the visiting brethren were furnished with an elegant collation, furnished by the Illinois Central lodges.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

London, Oct. 15.—The steamship City of Dublin sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, for New York this morning, but returned with the bonnet of her steam-chest fractured. She will resume her voyage to-morrow.

Moville, Oct. 15.—Steamship Tyrian, from New York, has arrived.

Queenstown, Oct. 15.—Steamship Batavia, from New York, has arrived.

WOMAN'S IMPROVEMENT COLLEGE.

New York, Oct. 15.—The first Congress of the Association to promote the Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Well-Being of Woman, was begun to-day in the Union League House, and was numerously attended. Letters [illegible] from Emily Faithfull and others. Last evening Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was chosen President. Among the Secretaries are Miss M. Louis Thomas, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. Sherwood, of Ohio; the Rev. Eliza T. Wilkes, of Colorado; Miss E. S. Tupper, Miss F. E. Willard, Mrs. L. Woodell, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Frances Miner, of Missouri. The Executive Committee includes the Rev. Augusta Chapin, of Iowa, and Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Warehouse Commissioners to Investigate the Charges Against the Rough Elevator—Defaults Taken Upon Stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—Reports were received to-day from Chicago by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, to the effect that fraudulent receipts for shipment of grain had been presented to the Warehouse Registrar by a prominent elevator firm in Chicago, for cancellation; that he, suspecting their character, refused to cancel them; and that his action was likely to be censured by the Board of Trade. Mr. Pearson, of the Railroad Commission, was immediately delegated with full powers to act for the Board in the matter, and he left for Chicago on the noon train. Should the facts turn out as represented, the case will be brought before the Grand Jury of Cook County, with a view of having the parties who presented the fraudulent receipts indicted.

It is likely that while there Mr. Pearson will give the Inspector's and Registrar's Department a thorough overhauling.

THE REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Defaults were taken in about fifty cases to-day, in the United States District Court, brought by Payson, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Republic Insurance Company, against delinquent stockholders living in this district. The amount of judgments was, in round numbers, $50,000. There are yet other cases which will be disposed of in the same way.

COL. MERRIAM,

the Collector of this District, will enter upon his duties early next week. He does not intend to have any clerks in his office, but will make his assistants Deputy Collectors, and he will require that they give bonds.

CANADA.

Schemes for the Construction of Additional Railroads and Canals—The Political Outlook.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 15.—There is a new railway project for a short route railway from Fort William, on Thunder Bay, to Fort Garry, Manitoba, a distance of 333 miles. The Ontario Government are likely to bring the matter prominently before the country.

The demand for land at Fort William and along the valley of Kamministique has run prices up. Half-acre town lots that brought $4 apiece nine months ago now bring as high as $125.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—The Hon. Joseph Shaw and William Pennock, Ottawa delegates to the National Board of Trade at Chicago, will call the attention of the Western people to the transportation facilities the Ottawa Ship-Canal would afford, if constructed; whereby it is contended 400 miles of route would be saved. Canada will be well represented at the meeting.

POLITICAL FORECASTINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—It is now considered pretty certain that Mr. John Crawford, member of Parliament for the Western Division of the city in the Commons, will succeed Lieut.-Gov. Howland very shortly.

Mr. Hodkins, member of Parliament, a lawyer of standing, and a working member of the Reform party, will be made Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, in place of the Hon. J. G. Currie, resigned.

Col. Cumberland, Manager of the Northern Railway, will probably succeed Mr. Crawford as Representative of the Western Division in the Commons.

COMMENTS ARE UNNECESSARY.

The Counsel for the Clinton, Gilman & Springfield Railroad Objects to Certain Newspaper Arguments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 15.—Yesterday, in the Circuit Court, during the trial of Kelly vs. the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, Clifton H. Moore, of Clinton, a Director and one of the counsel for the defense, in his argument denounced the action of certain Chicago newspapers for their comments on the case, and their attack on the Board of Directors. He said these papers had evidently been interviewed on the subject, and that they were doubtless paid for their action in the case.

Mr. Crawford, of Chicago, counsel for the complainant, asked whether the gentleman meant to insinuate or assert that he (Crawford) had furnished the information that appeared in the Chicago papers, and disclaimed connection with anything that had appeared in those or other journals. Mr. Moore was especially severe in his remarks upon the impropriety of newspapers discussing cases pending in the courts.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Alleged Defalcation in the Office of the City Treasurer—Councilmen to Serve Without Pay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 15.—A discrepancy of nearly $6,000 has been discovered in the Treasurer's office of this city by E. A. Horton, who was engaged by the Finance Committee to audit the Treasurer's and City Clerk's accounts, and who reported to the Common Council last night. The Treasurer says he can and will explain the deficiency, to the satisfaction of all, in a few days.

Mr. Morgan, Councilman, offered a resolution, last night, which was carried by a large majority, to the effect that, hereafter, Councilmen should serve the city until the next election for nothing.

TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed Movements of the Senate Committee.

New York, Oct. 15.—Senator Norwood arrived in this city this morning, to attend the meeting of the Senate Committee on Transportation. On leaving this city, the Committee will pass over the route of the James River & Kanawha Canal, and will then examine the route of the proposed Atlantic & Great Western Canal, through the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. If the sanitary condition of the far South permits, the Committee will also visit Louisiana and inspect the various internal improvements and projects there, and go from thence to St. Louis.

The Produce Exchange Committee to-morrow meet the Transportation Committee to give information as to the facilities at this port for handling grain.

LANSING.

State Board of Health—Railroad Reports.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 14.—There will be two days' session of the State Board of Health, commencing at 9 a. m. to-day. The Secretary of the Board, Dr. H. P. Baker, is also Superintendent of Vital Statistics, the reports of which from the County Clerks to the Secretary of State are more prompt this year than last. The reports from the sixty-nine counties are all in but ten.

The railroad reports to the Railroad Commissioner have fewer delinquents than when that department was a part of the Auditor-General's office.

MICHIGAN'S CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 15.—The main event of the day was a long and exhaustive discussion of prohibition and license, ending in adopting Judge Withey's proposition to impose a $200 tax on the liquor business.

Substantially, as heretofore telegraphed, the article on corporations, other than municipal, was passed, divested of the restrictive railroad provisions, and simply reinstating the old permission to regulate maximum rates of fare and freight, the speed of trains, etc.

The afternoon was spent in verifying enrolled copies of amended articles. It is considered positive that the Commission will finish its work to-morrow. It is now holding its first evening session, at which an attempt to alter the article on education is in progress.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 15.

Schr C. Gordon, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Alabama, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Curlew, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Marvin Hannah, South Haven, lumber.
Scow Granger, Willis's Pier, lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, St. Paul's Pier, lumber.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Nashau, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Sovereign, Montreal, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop City of London, Montreal, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Lowell, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr William Bates, St. Joseph, wood.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, wood.
Scow Magdalena, St. Paul's Pier, wood.
Schr W. H. Willard, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Schr Felicitous, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Schr Robert B. Campbell, Port Huron, stone.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, oil.
Schr Elbe, South Haven, wood.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, wood.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, wood.
Schr Fisher, Harris' Pier, wood.
Scow S. P. Wilson, Grand Haven, wood.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Atmosphere, Cleveland, coal.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutit, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop William Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED ... Oct. 15.

Stmr Alaska, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat, 150 brls flour; Erie, 15,000 bu corn, 150 brls flour, 200 brls pork, 500 pigs lead.
Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Stmr China, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn, 1,100 brls flour, 500 pigs lead, 20 kegs beer.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 20 brls oil, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 40 brls lime, 16 brls salt.
Prop Lake Erie, Montreal, 12,860 bu wheat, 331 brls flour.
Schr J. C. Harrison, Buffalo, 23,000 bu wheat.
Schr Herschel, Ludington, 5,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn, 100 brls beef, 28 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Russian, Walkerville, Ont., 20,000 bu corn.
Schr E. M. Portch, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 48,800 bu corn.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, 100 tons feed.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, 40 kegs beer.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 16,364 bu corn, 14,922 bu oats, 700 brls flour, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Bay State, Goderich, 15,085 bu corn.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 13 brls liquor, 26 brls oil, and sundries.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Bark William Sturgis, Buffalo, 17,450 bu barley.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 24,900 bu wheat, 1,100 brls flour.
Schr Kate L. Bruce, Collingwood, 22,196 bu corn.
Schr Hungarian, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Stmr Nashua, Ogdensburgh, 4,877 bu wheat.

Lake Freights

were less active and easy, at 7c for corn and 8c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Lafrinier and M. J. Wilcox (latter yesterday p. m.), corn at 7c; schr J. C. Harrison, wheat on private terms; prop Badger State, corn through. To Collingwood—Prop City of London, corn at 5c. To Montreal—Prop Sovereign, wheat on private terms. To Walkerville—Schr Russian, corn at 5½c. To Kingston—Schr E. J. Mailey (yesterday p. m.), wheat on private terms. Total, 8. Capacity equal to 87,000 bu wheat, 125,000 bu corn. In the afternoon, the schr L. J. Clark was taken for corn to Buffalo at 7c; capacity, 20,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14—9 p. m.—Passed Down—Props Evergreen City, and barge, Moore and barges; schrs T. Quayle, Almeda, H. M. Todman, Star of Hope, Exile, J. Bigler, Yankee Blade.
Passed Up—Props Huron, City of Michigan and barges; schr D. P. Dobbins.
Wind—Northeast.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15—Passed Down—Props St. Albans, Oneida, Mayflower, Sun and barges, W. H. Pringle and barges; bark Parana; schrs Harmon, Mechanic, A. Grover, Type, W. Crosthwaite.
Passed Up—Props Plymouth, A. Smith; schrs A. Norris, Orphan Boy, K. Sisters.
Wind—Southwest.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15—Evening—Passed Down—Props J. Lord and barge, Blanchard, Cross and barges, Dubuque and barges; barks Acorn and Oconto; schrs Mary Ann, Eagle Wing, M. Gage, Ann Maria, M. L. Collins, Montauk, Mary Collins.
Passed Up—Schrs S. J. Luff, R. B. Blake, S. P. Ely; bark Monarch.
Wind—Southwest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when harsh and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement arising from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fever, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Obscure Diseases.

No matter how they originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by Helmbold's Buchu. This great Diuretic, which acts specifically upon the Kidneys, Bladder, and auxiliary organs. No other preparation possesses the fully developed merits of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine Buchu, and it never fails. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,
149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.
Agents for the French Patent
BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.
Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.
HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS.

I am offering for sale a large number of Lots in the West Division, in desirable localities, at very low figures, and on easy terms of payments. Certificates of Deposit issued by any of our Savings or National Banks, will be accepted in part payment. Call and examine plats of property, or send for lists.
W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Acre Property.

Two fine acre tracts in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.
Also, a desirable ten acre piece adjoining Irving Park.
Several half acre lots in the South Shore Subdivision (Hyde Park).
W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The business hitherto carried on in the name of F. McIntosh & Co., Commission Merchants, [illegible] is hereby dissolved, [illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
[illegible]
T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1873.

It is not to be denied that the business public read our dispatches this morning from Wall street with considerable concern. Not that they have any sympathy with the "bulls and bears" of that far-famed den of corruption and villainy; but, though satisfied that the Northwest cannot be seriously complicated with the fate of the stock gamblers, they were uneasy lest a sudden tumble of the nominal value of railway shares down to the "hard pan" of their actual cost might produce something of a reaction towards the condition of things ruling a few days ago. As the morning wore on, dispatches began to arrive showing a better feeling and better prices on the Stock Board, and everybody breathed more freely. The real business transactions of the day were not affected by the flurry of yesterday in New York in the least. Bankers took shippers' bills as usual; but of course they are careful as to margins. Customers did not press for money beyond the usual wants of business.

The note brokers are doing very little, and the rates are nominal from 1½ per cent per month to any figure that borrowers are forced to pay. The fact is, outside the banks, and with them to regular and best customers only, there is little if any money to be had.

Collections, however, are much better than might be expected. Our merchants, although in some departments of business they complain, generally are doing reasonably well. Hence notes at the banks are pretty generally promptly paid.

Best customers are accommodated at the banks, when discounts are required at the usual rates, viz: 10 per cent. They buy exchange at ¼@1-10 off, and sell to customers as heretofore at par. The supply seems to be very nearly equal to the demand.

THE CAUSE AND THE EXTENT OF THE CRISIS.

Now that the public mind has nearly recovered from the stunning effects of the crash, it is in order to inquire once more what were the causes that produced it, and to make as careful an estimate as we can how wide-spread and disastrous its effects are likely to be. Like all the calamities of the kind, it came suddenly, and when few, if any, even the coolest and the wisest in such matters, expected it. True, those who had been watching the course of Jay Cooke & Co. knew that sooner or later they must fall; but no one, to our knowledge, supposed that so fearful a panic would result from it. Hence the shock which that failure gave to the whole country, and the fearful loss and the disaster that followed.

In seeking for the causes of the panic, we repeat the fact that it is due to our inexpansible currency of, say $700,000,000 or $800,000,000. Of the necessity of its having this cast-iron limit in order to make it perfectly safe, at least so far as the credit of the Government can secure it, or the means by which it can be made safely expansive, we have nothing to say in this article. With the fact as it is is all we have to do. The past business of the country has been done with this currency. But upon it speculators of all classes had been systematically expanding credits till nominal values in stocks and bonds, and everything else, had run up very far beyond the limit assigned to our greenback and National Bank issues. Men and banks and bankers, of whom Jay Cooke and Henry Clews are the representative types, seemed bent on getting just as far out at sea as they possibly could. They projected immense railway schemes, while other speculators expanded credits in other directions almost without limit. It was certain as any natural law that in the first rage of the impending storm such men must "sink like lead in the mighty waters." More than that. Those who were within the whirl of the maelstrom they started as they went down must sink with them. But the storm and the maelstrom have their bounds, and on the vast ocean beyond them the commerce of the world sails on in safety. The wrecks, however many and appalling they may be, have only a very small ratio to the ships that bear onward grandly the commerce of the world.

We repeat that the crash came from the fact that we have an inexpansible currency, and that credits had become expanded so far beyond its limits that a revulsion was inevitable. Now, as to the extent of its effects: It follows, as our currency is good,—that is, it can make the exchanges of the nation and pay debts—that as soon as the credits of the nation are brought within the limits that our currency will bear, business must resume its wonted channels and go on as usual. Credits will come down to that basis by the liquidation of the debts of the speculators and the shrinkage of the nominal values of stocks and other commodities to such figures as our currency will carry. It is plain that to have expanded the currency to carry the speculators through would have robbed the solid values of the nation for their benefit. While no definite time can be given as to when the effects of the crash are likely to fade out of sight, the cannot last much beyond the time when the speculative class of banks and individuals have completed the adjustment of their affairs. The country will then change off their losses, and go ahead on a solid basis, as before.

As to how long the effects of the panic may last no precise opinions can be formed. That depends upon whether the creditors of the banks and the speculators who have failed can stand the loss and yet continue business. It is sad to reflect that many excellent people have invested all their spare means in Jay Cooke's and other railway bonds, and most, if not all, of that little surplus is gone forever. Most of them will be poor as they were five or ten years ago, but they will plod along as in years gone by, and bear their losses as best they may. They will practice economy; and capitalists, whose possessions have shrunk fearfully in value, may be forced in some measure to do the same. But it is plain that the general business of the country, though perchance in some of its channels with less speed and force, must go on as it always has after a commercial revulsion. The country has just as much currency as it had before the crash. Gold is still coming from Europe by the millions to pay for our food products. As soon, therefore, as the weak firms and the speculators have stepped aside, solid men will wonder that they have been so frightened at their fall.

The flurry in Wall street yesterday may, and may not, be a symptom of a new smash-up among the stock gamblers. For the present, Vanderbilt and his piratical crew have been able to breast and turn back the downward tendency of the market. They have at command the receipts of four great railways, the Harlem, the Hudson River, New York Central, and Lake Shore. They have but to stop payments on these roads for a month, or even a few days, and it places millions at their control. It is, nevertheless, the opinion of some of our most far-seeing business men that, should the receipts of these roads fall off materially, as they possibly may do, Vanderbilt and his villainous set may go under in spite of the vast resources at their control. The Northwest could afford almost any privation that would break the grasp of these land pirates upon their commerce.

LOCAL STOCK RATES.

The banking-house of Preston, Kean & Co. (late Lunt, Preston & Kean) report local prices for stocks as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113	113½@114½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	102½	103
U. S. 5-20s of '64	103½	104
U. S. 5-20s of '65	105½	107
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109½	110
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110½	111½
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111½	112
10-40s, ex. int.	105½	106
U. S. 5s (new issue)	106	106 @107
U. S. currency 6s	109	109½@110½
Gold (full weight)	108	108½
Gold coupons	108	108½
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	....	Par.
Gold exchange		108½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	107	@108
Chicago City 7s	99	and int.
Cook County 7s	99	and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ⅌ cent bonds	95	@ 97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	174	186
120s War 1812	131	141
160s not War of 1812	171	183
120s not War of 1812	129	139
Agricultural College land scrip		183

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following is a statement of the face value of the moneys destroyed since 1861:

Old demand notes	$59,930,032.50
Legal-tender notes, new issue	385,699,182.00
Legal-tender notes, new series of 1869	37,240,361.00
One year notes of 1863	44,431,295.00
Two year notes of 1863	16,451,300.00
Two year notes (coupons) of 1863	149,926,750.00
Compound interest notes	266,096,880.00
Fractional currency, first issue	15,833,689.15
Fractional currency, second issue	19,984,682.40
Fractional currency, third issue	62,624,051.53
Fractional currency, fourth issue	78,205,563.30
Fractional currency, second series, fourth issue	26,738,607.00
Gold certificates, old issue	[illegible]
Coin certificates, series of 1870	144,105,000.00
Coin certificates, series of 1871	969,000.00
Total destroyed as money	$1,951,348,054.38
Total destroyed statistically	3,361,918,934.84
National Bank notes	9,280,082.60
Certificates of indebtedness	592,905,350.26
Total am't destroyed to July 1, '73	$5,935,952,271.48

The following is a statement of the redemption of moneys since 1861:

Moneys destroyed before July 1, 1872		$1,8[illegible]3,144,756.98
Moneys destroyed within the year		143,592,157.82
Discount on same		1,420.67
Total		$1,951,348,054.38
National Bank notes destroyed before July 1, 1872	$3,0[illegible]8,229	
National Bank notes destroyed during the year	3,241,805—	9,280,082.60
Statistical matter destroyed before July 1, 1872	$2,961,136,928.73	
During the year	400,782,106.11—	3,361,918,934.84
Certificates of indebtedness		592,905,350.26
Total destroyed to July 1, 1873		$5,935,952,271.48
Balance on hand July 1, 1873		814,797.36
Total am't redeemed to July 1, '73		$5,936,767,128.84

WHY LONDON IS UNTOUCHED BY THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

London (Sept. 26) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

. . . . It seems to be now a well-established conviction here that no European house can be injured in this catastrophe; that the difficulty is American and peculiar to the transactions of American houses, and can only reach London through the presence here of houses that, though nominally London houses, are really the agencies of American houses; that, therefore, the trouble will not touch financial London proper.

This appears to be true, and, if true, what is the reason of it? What is it that has saved London, even for the time, from a catastrophe that has done so much harm in New York? It appears to be the fact that London has for a long while been shy of that class of securities that are apparently the cause of all the mischief in America. London has latterly been very much afraid of American railroad enterprises. I have had occasion several times to refer to the number of American enterprises that were offered here on almost any terms, but failed even by the most seductive promises to awaken the cupidity of distrustful John Bull.

Regiments of very pleasant gentlemen, with maps of admirable railroads in their pockets, have gone home no richer than they came, and profoundly discouraged with the discovery that John Bull was resolutely indisposed to make his fortune on such easy terms as they offered. It was, perhaps, not so much the English investor's natural sagacity that saved him here as the publication of the history of the Emma Mine, and the prominence given in the English and American papers to Jay Gould's management of the Erie Railway; but whatever it may have been that saved him, saved he apparently is; for during two years past incessant efforts have been made to place in Europe those very securities whose weight has now carried down Jay Cooke and Henry Clews and the banks co-operating with them, and, if the securities had been favorably regarded by bankers, London, as well as New York, would have been swept by this storm.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The situation at the Stock Exchange early in the day was marked by a heavy fall in values, owing to further failures and the pressure of stocks for cash to realize money; but there was a sudden change to extreme buoyancy, under which prices advanced sharply. The payment of the New York Central dividend had nothing to do with the upward movement, although it was largely the result of manipulation by some of the bears who covered their short contracts yesterday at low prices, and went long for a turn.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court this afternoon, decided to dissolve all injunctions heretofore granted in the bankruptcy case of G. Bird Grinnell & Co. The application to have them adjudicated involuntary bankrupts will be argued on Saturday. The announcement that all the injunctions had been removed did not have any unfavorable influence, as no steps were taken to sell out collaterals, although the dissolution of the injunction leaves creditors free to dispose of them, in the same manner as if no injunctions existed. This release of nearly 100,000 shares of stock, which ordinarily would cause a decline, operated directly the other way, one reason being that the stocks are relieved from further litigation.

Money was very irregular and closer than Tuesday in some cases. Brokers accommodate each other at 7 per cent, but the bulk of business was at ⅛@¼ per cent for small lots, and, in some cases, ½ per cent was paid for round lots. The increased activity on the Exchange made a greater pressure for money. Greenbacks were firmer and more active, the premium ranging from ⅛ to 1 per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and decidedly lower, bankers' sterling having sold at 106@106½ for sixty days, and 107@107½ for sight. The customs receipts were $229,000.

Gold declined from 109⅛ to 108¼, closing at 108⅜. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 7, 1-32, 1-16, ⅛, 3-16, ¼, and 7 per cent gold; and, for borrowing, flat. The final rate was ⅛ per cent for carrying.

The clearings were $54,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $68,000. Thirty thousand pounds were received at the Assay Office.

Governments were weak and lower early in the day, but improved at the close. State bonds quiet.

At the Merchants' salesroom to-day, $20,000 of Atlantic & Pacific 6 per cent gold land-grant mortgage bonds, guaranteed, sold at 80. There were sales of $12,000 of the same from 43¼ to 44¼. The difficulty of borrowing on stock collaterals still continues.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was unsettled before the first call. In this decline the lowest prices touched since the panic were current. After the time mentioned the market began to improve, and at times was buoyant. Prices advanced from 1 to 9½ per cent under large purchases, against a decline of 1 to 6 per cent before half-past 2. At the final close there was a reaction of ¼ to 1½ per cent from the highest point. The most marked improvement was in Lake Shore, Western Union, Harlem, Panama, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, Rock Island, Wabash, and Pacific Mail. The market closed firm with a cheerful feeling on the street.

Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113	Coupons, '67	111⅛
Coupons, '62	105	Coupons, '68	111⅛
Coupons, '64	105	10-40s	106
Coupons, '65	107	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	110	New 5s	108¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	62½	Virginias, old	30
Tennessees, old	67½	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	68	North Carolinas, new	15½
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	50½
Western Union	52½	Wabash	38¾
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	78	Ft. Wayne	84
Wells Fargo	53	Terre Haute	5
American Express	52	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	50	Chicago & Alton	88
Pacific Mail	30¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	88½	Ohio & Mississippi	24½
Erie	46¼	C., C. & C.	62¼
Erie pfd	60	C., B. & Q.	89
Harlem	106	Lake Shore	66¾
Harlem pfd	110	Indiana Central	20¾
Michigan Central	60	Illinois Central	92
Pittsburgh	72½	Union Pacific stocks	17½
Northwestern	36	Union Pacific bonds	74½
Northwestern pfd	62	Central Pacific	88½
Rock Island	86	Del., Lack. & West'n	83
N. J. Central	87	B., H. & Erie	1½
St. Paul	29		

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,179	3,313	5,050	5,332
Wheat, bu	144,010	89,520	65,875	109,889
Corn, bu	110,225	137,996	317,847	202,540
Oats, bu	66,265	46,510	18,762	77,971
Rye, bu	6,538	6,050	......	1,500
Barley, bu	39,600	46,460	33,557	47,009
Grass seed, lbs	21,200	25,300	730	69,622
Flax seed, lbs	262,395	180,361	42,800	275,900
Broom-corn, lbs	34,370	71,920	23,720	24,540
Cured meats, lbs	11,660	64,530	88,199	226,560
Beef, brls	......	......	152	134
Pork, brls	......	......	567	304
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	9,700	138,132	206,900
Tallow, lbs	9,378	13,920	14,300	38,511
Butter, lbs	42,260	60,154	[illegible]	43,130
Live hogs, No.	12,325	18,804	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	1,834	2,345	1,180	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	858	1,113	......	......
Hides, lbs	41,170	144,965	36,278	24,400
Highwines, brls	126	703	74	985
Wool, lbs	145,180	113,500	136,676	138,570
Potatoes, bu	4,166	24,879	720	......
Lumber, m feet	4,348	3,608	2,580	1,410
Shingles, m	2,015	5,597	1,424	3,194
Lath, m	80	55	269	197
Salt, brls	4,200	10,764	1,153	1,277

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,401 bu wheat; 4,736 bu corn; 3,242 bu oats; 2,249 bu rye; 1,690 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 289 cars wheat; 344 cars corn, 6,000 bu high mixed do, 5,800 bu No. 1 do, 17,600 bu No. 2 do, and 1,000 bu rejected do by canal; 40 cars oats, 2,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 9 cars rye; 96 cars barley. Total (758 cars), 332,000 bu.

The rates of marine insurance on grain cargoes were advanced to-day. The following are the old and new rates per 100:

	Old.	New.
To Buffalo	$1.50	$1.80
To Oswego	1.95	2.25
To Ogdensburgh	2.08	2.40
To Montreal	2.19	3.00

Armour, Dole & Co. have just completed an arrangement with the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company, by which they agree to build another large elevator on their grounds on the South Branch. The storage capacity of the house will be 1,500,000 bu, and the cost between $300,000 and $400,000.

One of the best features in connection with the grain markets, and the winter prospect, is the present unwillingness shown by bankers to loan money for the purpose of holding grain here. They are doing all they can to help it forward, and that fact accounts, in some measure, for the liberal shipping movement still noted under adverse circumstances. This policy will tend to work our stocks of grain down to a low point by the time that winter sets in, and will make possible the quotation of fair prices afterwards, which could not be the case if we were loaded down with stocks too voluminous to be carried without shrinkage in values.

Mr. Pierson, of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, will arrive in the city this evening, for the purpose of seeing what is to be seen in relation to the alleged irregularities in the conduct of our warehouses, or some of them. It is not known exactly in what direction he will investigate.

There has recently been a good deal of talk about the practice of some elevator proprietors in filling up a vessel with grain for which all the receipts are not in hand, in preference to keeping the vessel waiting for a whole day while the receipts for one or two car-loads can be bought up on the market. There is no more harm in extending that accommodation, *to responsible men*, than in permitting the overdrawing of a bank-account to the extent of a *few* dollars. The only thing to be insisted on is that the liberty shall not be abused; and the only way of proving that it is not abused is for the elevator proprietors to make exact returns, showing how much of this overdrawing is permitted on any and every day.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were only moderately active to-day, and grain was generally firmer on account of lighter receipts than had been expected, and a fair demand from shippers to fill out cargoes. These things counterbalanced the effects of the news from Liverpool and New York, the additional stock troubles in the last named city making no difference whatever in the tone of our markets for produce. The shipping movement was fair in volume, though the advance in the rates of lake insurance shows that we are on the edge of the winter season.

In the market for domestic and foreign dry goods the changes were unimportant. A fair amount of orders were placed, and promptly filled at the prices current on the preceding days of the week. Some lines of imported goods are held less firmly, in consequence of the lower gold premium, but for domestics the market maintains a reasonably firm tone. The grocery trade was rather quiet, and was again reported easy. Signs of weakness were visible in nearly all departments, though aside from coffees and sugars there was no positive decline. Mocha coffees being scarce and in speculative hands are firmly held, but all other descriptions were weak and a ½c lower. The different grades of refined and raw sugars were also off an ⅛c. Butter was quiet but firm for anything above medium. Choice qualities continue scarce, and sell readily at 26@30c. There was no decided change in the situation of the cheese market. City jobbers as well as the country trade are confining their purchases to supplying immediate wants, in anticipation of lower rates later in the season. At the moment the market is firmer at the quotations, or at 12½@13½c for New York factory and at 11@13c for Western do. The fish market was quiet at yesterday's quotations. Dried fruits ruled moderately active and easy, the general tendency being downward. Hay, leather, pig-iron, and paints were quoted dull at former prices. Hides were slightly more active and a shade firmer, with sales chiefly at 10½c for light, and at 9½c for heavy. Nothing new was developed in the oil market. Carbon, lard, linseed, and whale were moving freely at full prices.

Trade at the lumber yards continues fairly active and recent prices are maintained. The wholesale market was dull, and prices are easy for common lumber, but steady for lath and choice grades. The hardware markets were rather quiet, but were not subjected to any quotable changes; being reported steady for iron, metals, and tinners' goods. Cooperage was dull, and prices for packers' goods favored buyers. In the market for building materials there was no change worthy of note. Trade remains quiet, and prices are uniformly steady for lime, stucco, and cements. Wool, hops, and broom-corn met with a light inquiry, and the two last-named staples are quoted firm. Timothy and flax seed were more active, and the former was a trifle higher. Apples continue in good local and shipping request, and choice winter varieties are firm. Other green fruits were in the usual demand. Potatoes were plenty and a shade easier. There was a fair inquiry for fresh game and poultry, but old stock, especially of chickens, was almost unsalable.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the quotation of the past two days, sales being reported of 100 brls in two lots, at 91c per gallon. The market closed with firm holders at that figure, though New York was only quoted at 93c. Alcohol was steady and active at 50c, delivered on the seaboard in bond.

Lake freights were less active, and dull, with carriers asking yesterday's rates, or 7c on corn to Buffalo, 8c for wheat to do, and 14c for wheat to Kingston; all by sail. Shippers insisted on a reduction, and were willing to pay quotations only when the vessel would pay the difference between the rates of insurance to-day and yesterday. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 87,000 bu wheat, and 125,000 bu corn.

Provisions were moderately active, but again easier, in sympathy with the tone at the Stock-Yards. Mess pork was dull and 12½@25c lower per brl, with a fair inquiry for options at a still further reduction, while one year old cash pork was almost unsalable. Lard was active, and a shade firmer early, but fell off ⅛c per lb towards the close, in spite of liberal sales, there being plenty of sellers left after the orders had been filled. Meats were a shade firmer for present delivery, but lower for future. There is little disposition to take hold of anything in the shape of winter options, except lard, which is disproportionately low, and can scarcely do other than advance, unless meats should exhibit a marked decline. The current quotation of lard is exactly the same as for short clear, both being delivered without packages. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $14.00@14.25; do seller December, $12.37½@12.50; seller January, $12.50@12.62½. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅝c; summer do, 7⅜@7½c. Lard, seller November, 7½c; seller December, 7¼@7½c; do seller January, 7¼@7⅝c; do seller February, 7⅝@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8½@9⅛c. Dry salted meats at 7¼@7½c for short ribs; and 7½@7⅝c for short clear. English meats, 7¼@7⅝c for short ribs; 7⅝@7⅞c for short clear, both boxed. Green hams (15 and 16 lbs) at 7¼@7⅜c, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅜@6½c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅝@6⅞c; do shoulders, 4¾c; do Cumberlands, 6⅜@6⅝c. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders; 8c for clear ribs; 8½c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $17.50@18.00 for summer, and $19.00@20.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork (new) at $14.75; 122 brls do at $14.25; 500 brls do, seller December, at $12.50; 1,200 tcs lard at 7⅝c; 1,250 tcs do, seller November, at 7½c; 500 tcs do, seller December, at 7⅜c; 500 tcs do, seller January, at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do at 7½c; 500 tcs do, seller February, at 7½c; 40 boxes shoulders, seller December, at 4⅝c; 300 boxes Cumberlands, seller December, at 5⅛c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (14 lbs) at 9⅜c; 50 brls mess beef at $8.50; 50 brls extra mess do at $9.50; 200 brls beef hams on private terms.

Flour was dull and unchanged, being rather less active than yesterday. Buyers for shipment held off, claiming that flour is too high as compared with the current price of wheat, and most of the sales were made to local dealers. Holders professed to adhere to former quotations on private [illegible] fact that several sales were made [illegible] instances. Rye flour [illegible] reductions in some and buckwheat flour was irregular $4.40@4.50; 9.00, the outside being for a choice brand. [illegible] was firmer. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Sunflower) at $6.50; 250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.87½; 100 brls spring extras at $7.25; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye (King William) at $4.50; 100 brls buckwheat (Jackman's Best) at $9.00; 150 brls do, to arrive, on private terms. Total, 1,300 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $12.50; 10 tons do at $12.25, on track. The following were nominally the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.75@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.25@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.25@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.75@ 4.50
Bran	12.25@12.75

Wheat was rather less active, but firmer, averaging 1c per bu higher on cash lots, and ½c on November options, though quoted lower in Liverpool and dull in New York. The market was weak early, and several of the shorts took hold freely, thinking it a good time to fill in, which enabled holders to advance their views, especially as there is a good shipping demand on fresh orders, as well as for the purpose of filling out cargoes. The cause of this stronger feeling was not, however, anything like an urgent inquiry so much as a lessened disposition to sell, there being comparatively little cash wheat offered. The receipts were somewhat smaller than had been anticipated, but exceeded the shipments reported yesterday. Holders were more inclined than heretofore to look for an advance, as the recent depression in Liverpool has been chiefly caused by the large amounts received there, and expected to arrive, and that is only a temporary thing, while there is no doubt that Great Britain could take without wincing all that we have to spare, if it were only distributed a little more evenly in point of time. English buyers have felt the effects of our panic, and have been obliged to hold up where they would not under ordinary circumstances. Probably Liverpool would have recovered from the depression ere this, but that the English traders are a slow-moving set of people, and any influence lasts longer with them than with us, whether the resulting movement be up or down. Seller November opened this morning at $1.01⅛, declined to $1.01, rose to $1.02⅛, fell to $1.01½, advanced to $1.02¼, and closed easier at $1.01⅞, in sympathy with the latest New York advices. Seller the month sold at $1.02@1.03¼. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.02@1.03¼, closing at $1.03, and at $1.03¼ for Northwestern. Seller December sold at $1.03@1.03½. No. 1 spring sold at $1.08@1.10; but all above $1.09 was for receipts in houses where shippers only wanted one or two car-loads to save the $25.00 expense of moving the vessel to another elevator. No. 3 spring was in good demand, and steady at 97½c. Rejected do closed with holders at 91c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.08; 5,800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.08; 29,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03¼; 3,600 bu do at $1.03⅛; 85,400 bu do at $1.03; 10,400 bu do at $1.02⅝; 4,800 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.03¼; 2,000 bu do $1.03⅛; 800 bu do at $1.03; 26,800 bu No. 3 spring at 97½c; 5,600 bu rejected spring at 91c; 1,200 bu do at 90c. Total, 174,800 bu.

Corn was moderately active and steady, the volume of reported sales being nearly, and the range of quotations almost exactly, the same as yesterday, cash lots only averaging ⅛c higher. The market sympathized very closely with wheat, being weak early, under the receipt of discouraging advices from Liverpool, and firmer later under a good demand, though New York was still quoted dull. The shipping demand was very good, especially for "short receipts," being stimulated by a reported decline in freights on the Erie Canal, which was not compensated by any advance in the cost of transportation by lake. The buying of cash corn seemed to be more for New York than usual, the bulk of the recent purchases having been on New England account. There was a good speculative inquiry for options, which warranted the taking of strictly fresh receipts at about ⅛c premium over the price of regular to carry against them. Seller November opened at 37⅝c, declined to 37⅜c, advanced to 38c, and closed at 37⅞c. Regular No. 2 opened at 36½c and advanced to 37c, closing firm. Strictly fresh receipts of high mixed closed at 37½c, and rejected at 36c. Seller December was little better than nominal, at 39@39½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu high mixed at 37½c; 2,400 bu do at 37⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 37½c; 4,800 bu do at 37c; 28,400 bu No. 2 at 37⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 37½c; 35,000 bu do at 37c; 20,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 36½c; 20,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 13,500 bu do at 36⅛c; 4,800 bu rejected at 36c; 2,000 bu do at 35½c; 6,000 bu No. 1, and 12,000 bu No. 2 at 38c, all afloat. Total, 230,900 bu.

Oats were quiet, but a shade firmer than yesterday, the weakness having brought out a few orders for future delivery, while the offerings of cash lots were rather light under the fact of small receipts. Hence, firmness, though New York was quoted dull. Seller November sold at 31⅞@32c, and closed at 31¾@31⅞c. Cash No. 2 closed at 31⅝c. Rejected closed about 28⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 31½; 13,200 bu do at 31⅝c; 7,400 bu do at 31¾; 5,000 bu do at 31½c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 33c; 1,200 bu do at 32½c; 1,200 bu do at 32c; 600 bu rejected at 29c; 1,200 bu do at 28⅝c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 35c; 600 bu mixed, by sample, at 33c, on track. Total, 36,400 bu.

Rye was quiet at the decline noted yesterday, there being very little demand, and not much offered. Receipts continue very light, and there are several orders on the market at little below current quotations. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2, and a small lot by sample, all at 63c.

Barley was dull and 3@4c lower, under the fact of rather larger offerings and a very small demand, especially for No. 2, which sold sparingly at $1.30, and closed at that price. Seller November sold at $1.32. No. 3 opened at $1.06½, with sale at $1.07 in special house, and closed dull at $1.03. Rejected was quiet, closing at 80c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at $1.30; 1,600 bu No. 3 at $1.07; 800 bu do at $1.06½; 1,600 bu do at $1.03½; 17,200 bu do at $1.03; 2,000 bu rejected at 81c; 4,800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c; 1,600 bu by sample at $1.50; 1,800 bu do at $1.45; 1,200 bu do at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.35; 800 bu do at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.12; 800 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.09; 1,600 bu do at $1.06; 400 bu do at $1.05 on track; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.26 delivered. Total, 46,400 bu.

The following table, showing the stocks of grain in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates, was inadvertently omitted from our issue of this morning:

	Oct. 11, 1873.	Oct. 4, 1873.	Oct. 12, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red	......	......	50
No. 2 red	3,177	2,877	1,142
No. 3 winter	1,076	1,076	1,416
Rejected winter	279	279	......
No. 1 spring	41,709	62,159	74,163
No. 2 spring	181,121	368,530	600,207
No. 3 spring	62,738	183,717	122,799
No. 1 N. W. spring	59,846	124,823	18,261
No. 2 N. W. spring	195,704	222,068	10,154
Rejected spring	25,807	43,490	75,600
No grade spring	......	......	658
Total	560,484	1,009,019	904,454
CORN.			
White	4,880	5,804	2,126
Yellow	24,424	158,041	18,087
No. 1	73,399	73,020	202,035
High mixed	576,783	747,901	......
No. 2	2,603,992	3,191,093	2,983,772
Rejected	105,886	100,831	16,741
No. 2 kiln dried	389	......	1,496
Rejected kiln dried	......	......	1,809
No grade	3,537	3,537	......
Total	3,393,260	4,280,252	3,218,166
OATS.			
No. 1	3,026	2,995	5,942
No. 2 white	42,159	43,624	......
No. 2	362,538	507,313	623,930
Rejected	68,275	64,949	107,148
No grade	3,418	2,432	2,059
Total	479,416	621,306	739,079
RYE.			
No. 1	1,228	2,746	19,380
No. 2	77,067	99,422	135,809
Rejected	2,380	3,077	19,287
No grade	100	852	......
Total	80,775	106,097	174,478
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	......
No. 2	219,250	217,746	268,969
No. 3	146,631	205,153	113,648
Rejected	35,556	53,703	73,583
No grade	......	......	1,674
Total	393,899	477,061	477,874

Total amount of grain in store, 4,907,779 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

OCT. 15—London—Good cargoes spring wheat off coast, 58s. Fair average cargoes spring wheat on passage or for prompt shipment, 55s. Cargoes of California on passage, 62s 6d@63s; cargoes of same for shipment, 62s. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 70,000 to 75,000 qrs. Imports into United Kingdom for past week—Flour, 70,000 to 75,000 brls; wheat, 250,000 to 270,000 qrs; corn, 100,000 to 110,000 qrs. Liverpool—Wheat lower; California 12s 3d@12s 10d; spring, 11s 2d@11s 9d. Corn, 32s 3d.

ELGIN CHEESE AND BUTTER MARKET.

Business was more active on the Board on Tuesday, and prices were better. There was a good attendance of buyers, and a fair representation of factories. At the opening, as usual, buyers and sellers were apart; but before the close, and after several buyers had [illegible] good round sales were made at an advance of ½c [illegible] sales of last week. Two thousand five hundred [illegible] 1,880 were sold [illegible] 1,975 pounds butter changed [illegible] were offered, and [illegible] fancy dairy to best factory make. [illegible] late make [illegible]

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was very little doing. Wheat was somewhat higher, selling up to $1.02 seller November, but closed ⅛c lower than on 'Change, at $1.01⅞. Cash No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.03. Seller December sold at $1.03@1.03⅛. Corn was a shade easier, closing at 37⅝c seller November, and nominal at 36⅞@36⅞c cash. In provisions we note sale of 250 tcs lard, seller January, at 7½c. One charter was reported for 30,000 bu corn at 7c to Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand for export; quotable at $1.82@1.87 for 94 per cent proof, and at 50c in bond. Among the sales were 1,000 brls, delivered in Boston, and 250 brls, delivered in New York, at 50c in bond.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice beans were in moderate request and steady. Peas were quiet; Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; do hand-picked, $2.65@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.40 per bu.

BUTTER—The inquiry for this staple was again restricted [illegible] to supply local consumers, and choice grades were held with undiminished firmness. Other descriptions, in the absence of any considerable shipping demand, were working a trifle easier, though, as stocks are light, holders do not apprehend any material decline. We make no change in our quotations: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 15@18c.

BAGGING—A steady, moderate movement in this line of goods was reported, and former quotations were steadily maintained. While stocks are in much better shape than a fortnight ago, they are still very light, and this fact induces a feeling of confidence amongst the trade. We quote: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow, A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 33½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—Business is confined mostly to supplying the immediate wants of manufacturers. There is some inquiry from the East, but trading is light. The market, however, retains its firm tone. Good to extra hurl, 8½@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do., 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. There was a good order business on interior account, and local retailers were also buying with fair liberality, and, under light stocks, the market remains firm. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, mild, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 11@13c; lower grades, 6@10c.

COAL—Met with a good demand at former rates, the market presenting a firm tone. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was dull and packers' stock is rather easier. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.75; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts were a trifle larger, and, with a moderate inquiry, prices were rather easier at 20c. Sales include 126 cases and 2,700 doz at 20c; 800 doz at 19c.

FEATHERS—Live-geese feathers were lower. The receipts are fair, and the demand moderate. We now quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 70@71c; jobbing price, 78@82½c; chicken, 5@8c.

FISH—Business, though by no means brisk, was fully up to the expectations of the trade, and the general market was characterized by firmness, whitefish alone being easy. Orders were being filled at the annexed prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.65@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.60; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50 @ 8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue in fair request, but for most articles in the list there is an easier feeling than prevailed a week ago and some lines are tending lower. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, 14@15c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, new, $3.25@3.35; raisins, layers, old, $2.80@2.85; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8c; old do, 7c; citron, 40@41c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10½ @ 11c; Michigan quarters, 8½ @ 9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 9½@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 14@15c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 31@33c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—A liberal amount of trading was done in staple and fancy groceries, but prices were weak and unsettled all around, and for some lines sensibly lower. Coffees (excepting Mocha, which is scarce and firm) suffered a further reduction of ½c, while the different grades of sugar were off an ⅛c. Rice, soap, and spices were weak, and in some instances lower. We revise our quotations as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26¾c; choice do, 25½@26c; prime Rio, 25¼@25½c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23½@23¾c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25¾c; Maracaibo, 25½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@13c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@12c; granulated, 11½@12c; A, standard, 10⅞@11c; do, No. 2, 10¾@11c; B, 10⅝@10¾c; extra C, 10½@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@28c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¾@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in fair request and firm; choice winter varieties sold at $2.80@3.00 in cars, and fair at $2.50. Pears and Concord grapes in baskets were a shade higher. Other fruit was steady. We quote: Lemons, $11.00@12.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. Common to choice apples, $1.75@3.00 per brl; do in car lots, $2.25@2.50. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket. Peaches, 60@90c per basket; do, good to choice, per basket, $1.00@1.50. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 70@85c; Delaware do, 85c@$1.10 per basket; Catawbas do, $1.00. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's and Sackett's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $13.00@14.00; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.10@1.25 per basket.

HOPS—Were in light request at 40@50c for good to choice Western.

HAY—For prime timothy the market was firm, owing to meagre arrivals. Other descriptions were in full supply, and in lighter demand at former rates. Shippers remain out of the market. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows:—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.50; do, No. 1, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 2, $11.00@13.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were moving a little more freely, and were firmly held at the following quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½c; do, heavy, 9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 14½@15c; veal-kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is slack, but present rates are generally maintained, as follows:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @25c	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Remains quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	25@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough-upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough-upper, damaged	27@ 30
[illegible] slaughter sole	33@ 37
[illegible]	30@ 32
Calf	[illegible]
Kip	[illegible]
Harness	[illegible]
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is rather quiet. Below are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do, 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand at the given rates: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady, as follows: Manila rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 29@32c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@[illegible]; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—No material change was visible in this market. Trade continues fairly active, with prices generally firm. We quote: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 82c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The offerings were liberal and prices ruled easy, and in the buyer's favor. Peachblows sold at 83@85c on track, and at 83@87c delivered; Early Rose at 75c on track, the outside prices being for choice Michigan. Sweet varieties were plenty and easy. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 85@95c; car lots Early Rose, 75 delivered; do, Peachblows, 83@85c, on track; yellow sweet, $2.75; Jerseys, $4.00@4.50.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were in large supply and dull. In fact it was almost impossible to dispose of old stock at any price. Turkeys, ducks, geese, and choice fresh chickens were in moderate request. Game was in good supply and demand at about yesterday's prices, though quail and prairie chickens were a trifle lower. We quote: Old chickens, $3.00@3.50; spring do, $1.50@2.50; ducks, $3.00@3.25; geese, $10.00@11.00; turkeys, 11@12½c; prairie chickens, $2.50@2.75; partridges, $4.00; quail, $1.72@2.25; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.50; snipe, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, 13@20c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was more active, the trading being principally in the good grades, and prices were a shade higher. Quotations range from $2.25@2.75 for poor to choice; $2.60 being the average price for prime. Flax was fairly active and firmer at $1.75@1.85. Clover was dull at $5.50. Sales include: 25 bags strictly choice timothy seed at $2.75; 25 bags do at $2.70; 202 bags prime at $2.60; 95 bags do at $2.55; 95 bags good at $2.52½; 187 bags at $2.50; 18 bags fair at $2.45; 23 bags at $2.35; 10 bags poor at $2.25; 2 cars flax at $1.85; 1 car at $1.82½; 4 cars at $1.80; 180 bags at $1.75.

SALT—Was moderately active and steady, as follows: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. The market is liberally stocked, and there are free sellers at the annexed prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was quiet at former quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was quoted dull, at unchanged prices: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is rather quiet, and prices are little better than nominal, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	41@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	20@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,024	11,819	586
Tuesday	1,834	12,325	838
Wednesday	1,900	13,000	1,300
Total	8,758	37,144	2,724
Same time last week	8,807	42,137	3,720
Shipments were as follows:			
Monday	611	7,755	....
Tuesday	1,180	9,152	....
Total	1,791	16,907	....

CATTLE—There was nothing new to note in connection with the cattle market. Shippers were virtually out of the market, the total of their purchases barely reaching 500 head, and so far as shipping beeves are concerned any quotations would be simply nominal. Local butchers bought liberally, but their operations were almost wholly confined to Texas cattle, at the low range of $2.00@2.50. Packers did nothing, and only a few lots were taken by feeders, and the combined purchases of buyers of all classes did not exceed 1,500 head. These were taken at an extreme range of $1.90@5.00, the inside figure for thin, through Texans, and the outside for a small bunch of extra graded steers averaging 1,380 lbs. With three or four exceptions, however, there were no sales above $5.00, while the great bulk of the cattle sold changed hands at prices ranging downward from $4.00. Telegrams from the Eastern markets report an exceedingly unsatisfactory state of things, there being a large surplus of cattle at nearly all points, while prices are from ½c to 1c lower than a week ago, with still a declining tendency. The market closed flat with a large amount of stock—principally Texas—remaining in the yards unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.65@5.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.65
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.80@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
76	Texas cattle	916	$2.25
44	Cherokee cattle	770	2.40
90	Cherokee cattle	862	2.35
40	Cherokee cattle	961	2.35
40	Cherokee cattle	897	2.30
19	cows	971	3.00
13	good steers	1,288	5.00
36	extra steers	1,380	5.00
15	cows	947	2.90
15	cows	985	2.70
35	fair steers	1,172	4.12½
21	Texas steers	928	2.50
18	fair steers	1,080	4.25
67	Texas steers	717	2.25
51	choice steers	1,307	5.62½
16	good steers	1,218	4.75
36	fair steers	1,218	4.25
17	cows	950	3.25
32	choice steers	1,368	5.25
63	good steers	1,189	5.00
59	good steers	[illegible]	4.75
96	Texas steers	700	2.00
101	Texas steers (stockers)	754	2.00
17	Texas steers	810	2.25
35	Texas steers	960	2.25
44	Cherokee steers	770	2.40
60	Texas steers	818	2.65
13	oxen	1,584	4.25
35	good steers	1,098	4.20
17	Texas steers	950	2.25
21	Texas steers	997	2.20
40	Texas steers	897	2.30
74	Texas steers	1,016	2.20

HOGS—If there was improvement in any of the features of this market the change was altogether too small to attract the attention of ordinary observers. The supply was overwhelmingly in excess of all demands, and it became necessary for holders, in order to prevent a further accumulation of stock, to further shade prices, and we note a reduction of fully 10c from the closing quotations of yesterday. A few car-loads of extra bacon grades were worked off early in the day at $4.45, but this was an extreme figure, and in no way reflects the market. The ruling prices were $3.75@4.05 for poor to choice heavy, and $4.20@4.40 for common to choice smooth, light grades. The bulk of the transfers were within the range of $3.85@4.30. Many [illegible] remain unsold, and the market closed [illegible] weak. The following transactions are noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
73	302	$4.05	63	195	$4.40	47	330	$4.00
48	290	4.05	99	205	4.37½	53	300	4.00
63	185	4.40	65	180	4.40	139	285	4.00
28	189	4.40	38	191	4.30	50	313	4.00
46	198	4.40	36	208	4.25	84	294	4.00
46	337	4.05	170	188	4.25	58	279	4.00
42	357	4.00	60	208	4.30	50	295	4.00
43	193	4.30	81	271	4.05	55	255	4.00
71	276	4.00	50	202	4.45	74	324	4.00
66	298	4.00	52	205	4.35	42	206	4.30
40	288	4.00	108	225	4.25	51	189	4.25
143	330	4.00	39	210	4.30	74	188	4.35
94	202	4.40	33	206	4.30	84	201	4.37½
102	202	4.45	45	299	4.05	49	242	3.75
111	204	4.45	56	209	4.40	48	276	4.10
44	308	4.00	101	283	4.10	52	170	4.25
40	325	4.05	52	316	4.10	23	200	4.30
46	291	4.05	48	346	4.00	42	207	4.35
20	252	4.00	51	291	4.00	44	372	4.00
41	262	4.00	55	256	3.90	31	322	4.00
97	[illegible]	3.90	78	307	3.90	235	298	3.90
			[illegible]	284	3.80	55	256	3.90

SHEEP—Were in light [illegible] nominally unchanged prices. Shippers [illegible] but the market, and consequently the supply, though light, exceeded the wants of the trade, and sales were extremely slow at $2.75@3.25 for poor to medium, and at $3.50@4.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

The wholesale market was dull. A large number of cargoes were awaiting sale, and many of them have been on the market since Monday. There was some inquiry from the local dealers in the morning, and about ten cargoes were sold; but the market closed dull with a large number left over. Prices are weak but not quotably lower, as follows: Fair to choice mill-run boards and strips, $13.50@16.00; good strips and boards, $12.00@13.00; common to medium do, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantling, $8.00@9.00; shingles, $3.12½@3.25; lath, $1.87½@2.00.

Sales include the following:

Cargo schr Radical, from [illegible], 100 m piece stuff at $8.50; 10 m pickets at $9.00. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo prop Truesdell, from Green Bay, 177 m A shingles at $3.12½. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS

were dull and weak, but not quotably lower, except for Oconto. A vessel was taken to-day for that port at $2.65. Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.50; Oconto, $2.65; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues fair, and present prices were pretty well sustained. Shingles on track are quite firm, being in excellent demand. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, thick	43.00	@[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@[illegible]
Common siding	18.00	@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	30.00	@[illegible]
A stock boards	35.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	13.00	@[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, square	13.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@[illegible]
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.62½	@ 3.75
Shingles on track		@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@[illegible]

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 25c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9½@9¾d; Orleans, 9¾@9⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000; for speculation and export, 2,000.

BREADSTUFFS — Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26@28s. Corn, 32s@32s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 42s. Cheese, 63s. Cumberlands, 39s 6d; short ribs, 40s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,326; total for the week, 4,369. The market exhibited more activity at about last week's prices, but with an unsettled feeling. About 1,600 were disposed of. Sales include 332 Illinois steers, av. 1,197 to 1,357 lbs, at $5.00@5.50; 152 Indiana steers, av. 1,180 to 1,287 lbs, at $4.60@5.37½; 114 Texas steers, av. 912 to 1,174 lbs, at $3.50@4.75; 32 Ohio steers, av. 1,138 lbs, at $4.35; 175 Michigan steers, av. 864 to 1,119 lbs, at $3.25@4.30; 32 Kentucky steers, av. 1,320 lbs, at $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 5,800; total for the week, 11,080. The market was lively at ½c advance over last week's closing prices for Canada stock; Western sheep unchanged. Sales include 626 Canada sheep, averaging 109@139 lbs, at $5.25@5.50; 1,135 Canada lambs, averaging 72@78 lbs, at $6.00@6.25; 1,385 Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 76@111 lbs, at $5.50@6.00; 478 Michigan sheep, averaging 73 lbs, at $4.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,700; total for the week, 13,200. The market was dull at 5 to 10 per cent decline. The yards are full of stock. Sales include 500 Illinois hogs, averaging 200@252 lbs, at $4.60@4.90; 500 hogs, averaging 279 lbs, at $4.60; 160 Michigan hogs, averaging 181@200 lbs, at $4.45.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 15.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 85 cars; best, 6¼c; medium, 4¾@5½c; common, 4@4½c; stockers, 3@4c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 34½ cars; best Philadelphia, $4.[illegible]@4.75; best Yorkers, $3.50@4.60; common, $4.25.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 25 cars; best, 5¼c; medium, 5c; common 4½@5c.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The improvement noticed in the wool trade at the close of last week is well sustained, and buyers find, after careful inquiry, that the recent panic has not shaken prices in any important degree. Holders of desirable lots show considerable firmness, and there is no pressure to sell below full current rates, although some concession will be made for prompt cash sales. Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, 47@50c; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 50@53½c for medium extra and above, up to 58c for treble extra; combing and delaine fleeces in demand at 55@63½c, and anything offering readily taken at these figures.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Business continues quiet with manufacturers, agents. There is a rather more active movement with jobbers. Cotton goods are steady in first hands. Tickings are more active, and several popular makes sold ahead. Cotton flannels are in fair demand; prints more freely taken from jobbers at steady prices; navy blue dress fabrics in great demand, and scarce; shirting flannels in demand, but plaid makes quiet.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Lower, but with fair export demand.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower, shippers holding off; receipts, 14,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.30@5.80; common to good extra, $6.00@6.30; good to choice do, $6.35@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.75; Ohio, $6.85@7.75; St. Louis, $6.30@10.75. Rye flour dull and lower at $4.75@5.75. Corn meal quiet; Western, $3.15@3.50. Wheat less active, but prices unchanged; receipts, 56,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.30@1.36; No. 2 Chicago, $1.34@1.36; winter red Western, $1.54@1.56. Rye more active; Western, 85@91c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy, but with moderate demand; receipts, 21,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 57½@58c; sail do, 59@59½c; high mixed and yellow Western, 60@61c; yellow [illegible] 60c. Oats steady; receipts, 16,000 bu; new mixed Western, 45@48½c; white, 48½@54c.

HOPS—Dull and unsettled at 45@53c for the crop of 1873.

LEATHER—Dull at 27½@30c; Orcinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged; XX Ohio fleece, 53½c; unwashed, 37c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅞c. Molasses dull; [illegible]; Carolina, 8@8c. Porto Rico, 40@[illegible] Crude, 5⅜@6c; refined, last half October, 16½c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer, at 43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; new mess, $16.00; Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear, 8½c. Lard lower; old Western steam, 8½c.

BUTTER—Firm; fair to prime Western, 22@27c.

CHEESE—Firm.

WHISKY—Lower, at 93c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Stock small, orders scarce; super, $7.12½@8.12½; family, $8.75@9.75. Corn scarce at 90c. Oats quiet at 58@60c.

BRAN—Scarce at $1.15.

HAY—No demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $16.12½. Dry salt shoulders at 8¼@9c. Bacon dull; shoulders and clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 9c; no demand for hams. Lard dull; tierce, 8½@9c; keg, 10@12c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Six hogsheads New York yellow clarified sold at 11½c. Molasses—Nothing done.

WHISKY—Advanced 3c; Louisiana, 97@98c; Cincinnati, $1.03.

COTTON—Better demand; sales, 3,150 bales; prices lower; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 15½@15⅝c; low middlings to strictly low middling, 16⅜@16⅝c; middling to good middling, 17½@18½c. [illegible]

Sterling—Bank, 118½@119½; sight, [illegible].

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.11½; No. 2, 1.07½ cash; $1.06½ seller November. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 40½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 66c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, $1.35.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 151,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain dull; nothing doing.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady at $6.90@7.10. Wheat, $1.35@1.40. Corn quiet at 50@51c. Oats dull at 39@45c. Barley steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.50@14.75. Lard quiet; steam, 7 9-16@7⅝c; kettle, jobbing at 8c. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7¼c. Bacon quiet; only jobbing sales at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra, $1.55; No. 1, $1.49½; amber, $1.36. Corn dull and lower at 50c. Oats dull at 35@35½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, [illegible] Wheat but little on market. [illegible] steady. [illegible] 2 Western sold at 47½c. Oats nominal [illegible] neglected. Barley inactive and scarce.

FREIGHTS—12½@13c for wheat; 11@11½c for corn, closing at outside price.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn nominal; mixed, 54c. Oats in good demand; mixed, 48@50c; white, 51c. Rye firm.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet at 98c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.36 cash; $1.38 for November; $1.40½ for December; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.42; No. 2 red, [illegible] cash; [illegible]

...October; $1.34¼ November. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 46c, spot; 46@46½c November; 48@48½c December; low mixed, 42½c, cash. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 34c.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; some sales are higher; No. 3 red fall, $1.33@1.34; No. 2 do, $1.53@1.60. Corn steady; No. 2, 43@43½c on east track and in elevator. Oats weak at 34½c bid. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firm; No. 2, 70c.

WHISKY—Lower at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; small sales at $14.75. Bulk meats quiet; loose clear rib, 7¼@7½c. Bacon dull; only small order trade. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.75@4.15. Cattle dull and weak; only low grades offered.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; superfine, $4.00@5.00; extras, $5.00@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.25@8.25. Wheat declining; red, $1.52@1.55; white, $1.78. Rye held at 95c. Corn dull; yellow, 63c; mixed, 62@63c. Oats quiet; white, 52@53c; mixed, 48@50c.

COFFEE—Rio, 20@22c gold.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $17.50. Lard steady at 8¾@8⅞c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10¼@10½c; refined, 16¼@16½c.

WHISKY—Lower at 96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.45. Corn quiet at 60c.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Close of the Campaign and Return of the Volunteers.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune, Oct. 10.

The readers of the *Tribune* have been kept thoroughly posted in regard to the important movements of the past two weeks, in repelling a threatened Indian invasion. While it is a burning shame and a disgrace that our Territory should be invaded, cattle slaughtered, houses and ranches robbed, and horses stolen, the fault does not rest with our local authorities, or the inhabitants, but with the infernal Quaker policy that ties the hands of those interested, and exposes us to a repetition of such forays. Until this peace system of giving presents, Testaments, and tracts, is changed to stern repression and force, we may each have reason to expect to be exposed to unwelcome visits from ye gentle savages.

A little more than two weeks ago, the telegraph announced that a band of Southern Cheyennes had left their reservation at Fort Sill, and were marauding in the Valley of the Arkansas, frightening settlers, destroying stock, and committing numerous depredations.

The commanding officer at Fort Lyon held a parley with them, and received a promise that the party would immediately go to their reservation. Instead of doing so, after making a feint of returning, they struck out for the scene of the Indian depredations of 1868, along the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The first intelligence of their presence in the country was received at Denver on Saturday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, in the shape of telegrams from cattle-herders in the employ of Messrs. Hittson, Farmer, Wilson, Crammer, and others, in the vicinity of River Bend, Bijou, and Deer Trail.

Between the time that the telegrams were received and 1 o'clock Sunday morning, sixty-five men had been collected, arms, ammunition, and saddles procured, and the outfit embarked on board a special train at the depot of the Kansas Pacific.

Gov. Elbert and staff granted every request made for assistance promptly and cheerfully, and the action of the railroad officials was more than could be expected.

The work of organization was most efficiently done by the Wilson boys, J. P. Farmer, W. H. H. Cranmer, and John Hittson, all of whom freely contributed their time and that of their employes, the use of horses and food from their several camps.

Arriving at the front, the party, with the exception of ten or twelve, were mounted and started in search of the enemy. It was the intention to meet at Wilson's Ranch, in Bijou Basin, on Sunday, but by some means the concentration was not effected until the next morning at Moore's Ranch, on the Sandy.

In conversation with many who participated in the movement this detention is regarded as most providential; for the reason that, if an earlier start had been secured, the Indians would have been reached earlier, and an engagement occurred, in which, from their superior numbers, and better equipment of arms and horses, they could not have failed to gain the advantage.

At Moore's, it was resolved to form a semi-military organization. Mr. Byers, of the *News*, was made presiding officer of the meeting, and John Hittson was elected Captain, Andy Wilson First Lieutenant, and W. H. H. Cranmer Second Lieutenant.

At Moore's some time was spent in forwarding scattered families, who had abandoned their homes, to the Bijou Basin. This accomplished, the trail was taken and followed unremittingly, until they pursued the Indians past the waterholes in Horse Creek, 7 miles below Dowling's Ranch, which is 40 miles south of River Bend, making a forced march of over 200 miles between 10 o'clock Monday morning and sundown Wednesday evening, without provisions of any kind, except what could be procured at the cattle-ranches, and forage for horses, and blankets.

At the last camp made by the Indians, they abandoned camp-utensils, moccasins, and knives; losing some revolvers and field-glasses. It was clearly ascertained that they did no cooking from the head of Bijou till after they crossed Adobe Creek, in full retreat for their reservation.

All along the trail, wherever an opportunity offered, cattle were mercilessly slaughtered and wounded with arrows and lances, horses stolen, and cabins broken open and plundered. There is every evidence that mischief was meant when their plans for stealing were matured. The results show in a most forcible manner the necessity of a military organization of settlers, having its headquarters somewhere in the Bijou Basin, to protect that section of the country, and we hope to see steps taken as soon as possible to this end.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WANT TO TRADE SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE mortgages running from 1 to 5 years for a small stock of goods, either dry-goods, clothing, groceries, or boots and shoes. Call at 238 West Lake-st., Chicago, if you mean business.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET, EAST FRONT, CORner Forty-first-st. and Michigan-av. 141 feet west front, corner Fortieth-st. and Wabash-av. 24½ feet, north front, on East Madison-st., near Franklin. 50 acres at Washington Heights, on the ridge; Chicago & Danville Railroad graded through the west part of it; 17 acres all on the ridge, and covered with fine, large oak trees, fronting Vincennes graveled road, and all platted into lots. Also, 8 fine new cottages at South Englewood. Part of this will be exchanged for a good stock farm, and part for good improved city property. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 205 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS, FARMS, TIMBER land, or Iowa selected lands, with cash, for Chicago improved property. Suburban property for a good farm. E. L. MANN & E. A. CONDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE HOUSE, CORNER LOT, barn, on Jackson-st., within one block of Jefferson Park; will exchange for good house and lot in Indianapolis, within four blocks of Governor's Circle. Also two-story and basement brick house and lot on Groveland-court for house and lot in some thriving town; some money. Also two-story house and lot on Hubbard-st. for vacant lot just outside of fire limits. Also 11 acres of finest grove in the State for inside residence property. SIMMONS & CARTER, 82 South Halsted-st., northeast corner Halsted and Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty, worth $300,000, incumbrance $180,000, to exchange for acre-property or a good farm; also, a 60-acre improved farm in Minnesota to exchange for property in city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 159 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—640 ACRES OF GOOD LAND IN Carter County, Missouri, partly improved 10 years, free and clear; immediate possession; price, $8 per acre, for merchandise or personal property. Address JOHN W. DORSEY, Rosamond, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ACRE TRACT: PRICE, $33,000; in South Englewood, for a house on the South Side. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS 50x150 FEET, NEAR two depots, in Washington Heights, for work horses. F. KORF, 1004 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE city, some short-time paper (secured), and stock in a manufacturing company, for a farm or Western lands worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Address Y 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBurban lots for a well improved farm. W. TREMAIN, Room 2, No. 156 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE SEcurities bearing 10 per cent for tinners' tools, stock, etc. Address for 10 days L 6, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID HOWE IMPROVED FAMILY SEWing machine, half cabinet case, two drawers, extension top, &c., with attachments, cost $100, equal to new, price $35. 642 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing, at 173 and 174 South Clark-st., upstairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments, and work given.

SINGER MACHINES AHEAD AT THE EXPOSItion. Office 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SEWING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS REpaired on short notice at 145 South Clark-st., Room 12, corner Madison.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASE—STATE-st., 28x44, east front, 52 feet north of Randolph-st; three party-walls. Terms of lease, $150 per month until March, 1877, and $250 per month thereafter until the expiration of lease; no reappraisals or further increase of rent during entire term. This lot can be improved at a very small expense, and, being at the junction of the West and South Side horse-railroads, and within one block of Field & Leiter's establishment, is as fine a location as can be found; $8,000 will build up the lot handsomely. If taken within one week, this valuable lease, the only one to be had at any price, and the only vacant east front lot on State-st. north of Madison-st., will be sold for the merely nominal bonus of $6,000 on time, or $5,500 cash. This is a rare opportunity for a person with small capital to secure one of the very finest permanent locations in Chicago. As an investment nothing could be more absolutely safe, or more certainly remunerative. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agents' business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—533 BURNSIDE-ST.—HOUSE OF 12 rooms, gas and water. Price, $4,200, if taken immediately. Apply to W. J. GUNNING, 132 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—$300 TO $550—EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilcox, Oakley and several other streets at above prices; a part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the horse-cars; by saving a few dollars each month you can pay for one of these lots and have a home of your own. Call and let us go with you and see our property. I can give you a great bargain. G. R. GRIFFIN, 132 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Will take savings books for first payment, and advance some money on them. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—LOT 50 feet front on Adams-st., near Jefferson Park, if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new brick house, No. 604 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON KOSSUTH-ST., EAST of Budden-st., at $1,000 each, partly time; a great bargain. HENRY L. HILL, 88 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT 293 South Jefferson-st.; will sell at a bargain if taken this week; one-third cash, balance on time. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. House vacant; title perfect.

FOR SALE—$400, ON EASY TERMS. WE HAVE 30 lots that must be sold in the next 30 days, inside the old city limits, near street-cars and omnibus line, on high ground; title perfect; an abstract furnished each purchaser. Young men, save but $2 each week and you will soon have a home of your own. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS!—NEAR SOUTH PARK, 48 lots on Pavilion boulevard (Fifty-fifth-st.) now being PAVED AND SEWERED, $1,250 each; $100 cash, balance $20 per month.

96 lots just back of boulevard; or Fifty-sixth-st., between Wallace and Stewart-avs., only $500 each; $50 cash, balance monthly payments of $15. Cars within one block.

Fine improvements are now being made on this land, and we offer good bargains. Call and get a plat.

WARNER & RIGDON, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—264 FEET FRONT, northwest corner Fifty-seventh-st.; also 264 feet front northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fifth-st., lot 100x161, on southwest corner; fine lot for church or first-class dwellings. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON WEST Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, 25x150 ft.; terms reasonable to a responsible party. Inquire at General Agency Florence Sewing Machines of WM. H. SHARP.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—LOT 47x150 FT., ON Ashland-av., near Adams-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS NEAR THE RACE course and Stock Yards; rising rapidly; $300 to $500; only $50 cash. DEMAREST & CO., 1162 Halsted-st. Evenings at 783 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES—OWNERS WANT money—Large new cottage and barn, near Ashland-av.; handy to street-cars; $4,000. New 9-room cottage, Wilcox-st., $3,000. Two lots, Wilcox-st., $1,000 each. Acre lots and houses at Lawndale. Five acres just west of Douglas Park; a decided bargain. G. W. MOULTON, Office 9 Hawley Building.

FOR SALE—LOOK UP THESE BARGAINS IN South Division—Modern brick house, only $2,600 down; good frame house, nice lot, only $1,000 down, balance monthly. W. M. WHITNEY & CO., 149 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 2-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, and lot 25x125, on Tyler-st., near Hoyne, only $3,850. Also new 2-story house, 7 rooms, and cottage and lot 25x125, only $2,650. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A first-class octagon front brick house, with brick barn, in finest residence location on South Side; will take part pay in good unimproved Chicago real estate. KESLER BROS., 104 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—GRAND BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON Michigan-av., and two on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., at $55 per foot cash, if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE CORNER OF LANGley and Forty-first-sts.; the whole or a part. A fine piano taken as part payment. Apply at 800 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN TO BE found in the city. Two houses, one on West Van Buren-st., and one on West Adams-st.; both for much less than they are worth, and on ordinary terms. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN CHIcago—122 feet on Grand Boulevard, running through to Vernon-av., 264 feet south of Thirty-seventh-st.; $10,000 of it can remain 5 years. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY houses or lots, acres, or blocks in Evanston or North Evanston at better figures, and on longer time than any other party offers, call or send to 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, for poster. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW EIGHT-ROOM house and stable, with lot 50x125, in Hyde Park, between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., one block from street cars, two blocks from Drexel boulevard; convenient to Hyde Park trains. Gas, furnace, and good water. Neighborhood first-class in every respect. Will sell—including gas fixtures, heating apparatus, carpets, &c.—for cash, or will exchange for real estate or brick. Address HOUSE 827 Cottage Grove-av., care of Clarke & Co.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ANY PART OF 70 acres at Washington Heights, on Western-av.; also, 100 feet corner in Egandale at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven two-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS lots, 2 blocks from 3 depots, high and dry, shade trees; perfect title, no incumbrance; price $175 to $300; $10 down, $5 monthly; brick and other building material taken as cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—AN ELEGANT LARGE house; everything is new and first-class in every respect, and plenty of ground; terms reasonable. Inquire of J. O. BRYANT, southeast cor. State and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good dry land, half timber, ¼ mile from depot, at Hobart, 33 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad, price $525, cash $100, balance $10 per month; no agency business. J. G. EARLE. Call Monday or Friday, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 9:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 13. 20 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
22½ acres in Sec. 19, 38, 13. 162 acres in Sec. 13, 38, 13.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES NEAR SOUTH ENGLEwood for sale at a great bargain. Parties about investing in real estate will do well to look at this before purchasing elsewhere. E. N. SAWYER, Room 10, 133 Dearborn-st. Also, several choice building lots, and several cottages on large lots, most desirable location near Chicago, convenient to three lines of railroad; cheap, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SUBURBAN HOME AND 5 or 10 acres of beautiful ground, situated in a fine village in Cook County, on C. B. & Q. R. R.; value of whole, $25,500. Would take some desirable city property in part exchange. For further particulars, address R 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 84 FINE building lots, $200 to $250 each, payable in monthly instalments. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 1,600 ACRES OF FIRST-class farming lands in Cedar County, Nebraska Territory, 25 miles from Sioux City, Iowa, worth $10,000, which I will exchange for dry goods and give a good bargain. Address DANIEL WEBSTER, Oregon, Ogle Co., Illinois.

FOR SALE—1,680 ACRES WELL LOCATED ILLInois farming lands at $10 per acre, or will exchange the whole or part for Chicago property. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS CLOSE TO STOCK-YARDS; ALso, one or two acres for building; must be very cheap. Give particulars to REAL ESTATE, West Side Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENTS, ONE OR TWO lots, near to and west of Western-av., north of Jackson; must be very cheap. Send all particulars to BUSINESS, West Side Branch Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE IN THE VIcinity of Union Park; will pay some money, two desirable lots in same locality, balance in one and two years. H. F. COY, 163 Washington-st.

WANTED—A CORNER LOT, OR HOUSE AND lot, on the North Side, east of Clark-st.; would pay all cash for a bargain; state time, and cash price. Address U 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH FROM $3,000 to $10,000. West Side preferred. WM. R. HAYES, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF CLARK-st., lot about 100 feet front, near the lake. Must be a bargain. Can pay cash and assume incumbrance. Give full description of size, location, and price, and address R 21, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO J. J. J.: HAVE YOU CEASED to read the Personals? It is from P. Jones to S. Smith. Write!

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS CHANCE—$1,200, ½ cash, ½ real estate, will secure an interest in a desirable manufacturing business established in this city; article staple; profits large; no competition. An expert business man, to travel preferred, will receive liberal salary. None need reply without the amount cash required. Address, with name and references, L 2, Tribune office.

A GOOD LAUNDRY FOR SALE, TAKING $100 a week; a big bargain; reason for selling, owner going East. Apply 125 Wabash-av.

A NO. 1 RESTAURANT AND LUNCH-COUNTER for sale, in splendid location, and taking from $25 to $40 per day; good reasons for selling. Apply at 81 West Madison-st.

A LONG LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A HOTEL in the business part of the city for sale; doing a fine business. A good chance for an experienced hotel man to invest. Will want part cash, and part on time, secured on real estate. Address O K, Box 38, Chicago P. O.

A SALOON, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, FOR sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 164 Ashland-av., corner of Indiana-st., or 202 East Randolph-st., near Market. TERRANCE WHITNEY.

A HOTEL FOR SALE ON THE WEST SIDE, DOing a good business. For particulars, address T 76, Tribune office.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE FOR HALF ITS VALue, on account of sickness; doing a good business on West Side. 86 North Clark-st., Room 2½. MATHISON & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR A MAN WITH $2,000 TO take an interest in a first-class office business paying largely; a rare chance for a live man meaning business. Address R 23, Tribune office.

BOARDING-HOUSE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, accommodating from twenty-five to thirty-five first-class boarders, doing a good business, near Post-Office. Address Post-Office Box 265.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.; desirable location; satisfactory reasons given for selling; will be sold at a bargain. Address A. R. BEYERLE, No. 57 Monroe-st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE CONVENIENT to business portion of the city, with 14 well furnished rooms, for sale cheap for cash. A splendid chance to step into. Address T 67, Tribune office, for 3 days.

FRAME STORE AND LONG LEASE FOR SALE, on State-st., for $1,600, worth $3,500. GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

LEASE AND STOCK OF A GROCERY STORE IN a desirable location on the West Side, doing a good business, for sale at a bargain; good reasons for selling; terms cash. Address C 18, Tribune office.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, FOR sale; established and doing a good paying trade; owner cannot attend to it and will sell at 50 cents on the dollar if taken at once. Address L 5, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE OLDEST LIVERY, BOARDING, and sale stables in the city for sale; has about 25 boarders; some of the stock will be sold if required; a satisfactory lease given. This is a good chance for parties about to enter this line of business; location good. For particulars, etc., inquire at 156 and 158 West Washington-st.

PAINT SHOP AND PAPER STORE, WITH LEASE, for sale (by a widow), doing a good business. Stock worth $1,500; will take $1,000, $300 cash, balance long time. Will take some real estate for part payment. A great bargain. DIBBLE & LABELLE, 255 South Halsted-st.

STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER and confectionery in a flourishing town of 10,000 inhabitants, doing a cash business of $10,000 a year. Terms easy. Inquire of SHANNON & CANFIELD, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO BREWERS—A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED to a party having a small capital to purchase the whole or a half interest in a small brewery, doing a good business, in a thriving country town in Central Illinois. For particulars call on GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

TO BUILDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, ETC.—FOR sale, a great bargain—Lease and fixtures of planing mill corner Green and Kinzie-sts. The place is supplied with new first-class machinery, and conveniences for steaming and kiln-drying lumber. Apply to JAMES BARKER, on the premises.

TO PRINTERS—PRINTING OFFICE OF FOUR Gordon presses and full line of type, for sale, suitable for commercial work; terms half cash and balance in printing. Address HART & CO., Arcade court.

WE ARE SELLING GOOD BUSINESS CHANCES every day for cash and good property. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 197 South Clark-st., Room 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE ABOUT TO INTRODUCE articles of proved ability and general consumption is willing to give interests to suitable parties situated at various points of the United States. Parties having no business at present and sufficient capital to advance on consignments preferred. References exchanged. Address Box 3954 P. O., New York City.

A JOB OF STAINING AND TUCK-POINTING TO let. Inquire at new building on Clinton-st., between Randolph and Lake-sts.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES, old gold, silver, fire-arms, clothing, and all goods of value. BARTLETT, 203 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. New and surprising. Were strictly private, but now public for the first time to-night. Room 10, Kentucky Block, corner Clark and Adams-sts. Doors open at 7 p. m., close at 8 p. m. Tickets 50c. Be happy.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

PARTIES WISHING TO GET THEIR WINTER coal, now is the time to get it. We will sell for three days only at $9.50 per ton, all sizes of hard coal; dealers in hard and soft of all kinds, at the Company's office, 18 West Madison-st. HAWELKA & CO., Agents.

WANTED—HOMINY MILL, THAT WILL MANUfacture 200 pounds of good hominy per hour; no pay until tested. H. McHARRY, Havana, Ill., P. O. Box 20.

WANTED—BY ONE OF THE LEADING BENEVolent institutions of the city, a solicitor; must be a person of good character and pleasing address; will be paid a salary, or a liberal commission. Address U 27, Tribune office, Thursday and Friday a. m.

WANTED—2 THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED book-canvassers to solicit subscriptions for our elegant work "The Exposition Souvenir," bound in cloth, full gilt, 150 pages, price $1; sells at sight; no advertisements. VAN ARSDALE & MASSIE, Publishers, No. 1 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A STOCK OF GOODS for part cash and part unincumbered real estate. Address R 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SCALES, CAPACITY not less than 500 pounds. Address PHILIP CULLIN, at J. J. McGrath's, 174 and 176 State-st.

WRITING FOR MECHANICS AND INVENTORS. Circulars and newspaper articles prepared. Shorthand reporting, copying, and clerical work generally. At Kingsbury Music Hall, Room 11.

$5 TO $10 A DAY, EASILY MADE. WE HAVE the best selling 25 cent articles in America. Come and see. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FRIDAY EVENING, AT MUSIC HALL, Clark-st., a sum of money which the owner can have by calling at our office and proving property. WELLS, FRENCH & CO., Hawley Building.

FOUND—HORSE—SMALL DARK BROWN PONY, heavy black mane, strayed into corn-field south of Englewood. Can be had at Seventy-sixth-st. House, east of Rock Island Railroad track.

LOST—A GOLD EAR-RING SET WITH SMALL pearls around a large carbuncle. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at I. ANSELL'S, 201 and 203 South Halsted-st.

LOST—LIGHT BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, white star in face, white hind feet, long black tail, small blister marks on inside of every leg, strayed from Halsted and Seventy-sixth-sts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by notifying B. T. SMITH, 163 LaSalle-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, OCT. 6, A BAY HORSE, star in forehead, bunch on right fore leg, spavined on both hind legs, one white hind foot. $10 reward for return to corner of F. and Gage-sts., west of Halsted.

LOST—GOLD EAR RING, CARBUNCLE, SET WITH pearls. The finder will receive a handsome reward by leaving it at No. 201 Halsted-st., corner Van Buren. I. ANSELL.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, OCT. 12, A CREAM-COLORED horse, 16 hands high, weighs about 1,200 pounds. Any person seeing the same will please return him to the owner, corner of Seventieth-st. and Stony Island-av., Hyde Park, where they will be suitably rewarded. JAMES BURKE.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, A NARROW GOLD BRACElet, with broken chain attached. Reward will be paid on its return to this office.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 10, 1873, IN a Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. 'bus, or on Wabash-av. or Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., or on Eighteenth-st., a gold cross. By returning the same to 278 Michigan-av., the finder will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—OCT. 13, A LADIES' CHAIN BRACELET, ON Madison-st., between Green and Clinton. The finder will receive $20 reward by leaving it at 54 West Madison.

STRAYED—A MEDIUM-SIZED, RANGY BUILT, dapple-bay horse, hair rubbed off left hind leg, scar above the hoof. Reward for return to 480 West Van Buren-st.

TAKEN UP—ON THE NIGHT OF OCT. 12, ONE large bay horse, about 10 years old. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. WM. LUNN, corner Ogden-st. and Western-av.

$10 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF SMALL BLACK-and-tan slut; ears cropped, and end of tail cut off. Above reward for return to 169 South Desplaines-st.

$20 REWARD—THE PARTIES WHO FOUND the roll of currency in front of the Clifton House Wednesday morning, will please return it to COL. JENKINS, Clifton House.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of secured notes having short time to run, and for loans for 30, 60, or 90 days. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

DEBTORS TO THE MANUFACTURERS' BANK can buy at a discount a certificate of deposit. C. STONE, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—$5,000 REAL ESTATE PAPER WELL secured on improved city property, having less than 5 years to run. Address K 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED CHECK ON THE Franklin Bank for $2,000. Owner must have money. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 145 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

RIGHT KIND OF INVESTMENT—WANTED—$15,000 for five years on improved real estate worth $35,000 near the city. Apply Room 42 Portland Block. Liberal arrangements will be made.

WANTED—$5,000 ON REAL ESTATE, WORTH $10,000. Centrally located. Address with terms L 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, CLAIMS AGAINST the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago. Apply in basement No. 170 LaSalle-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, ON IMproved inside city real estate, to be worth at least $25,000. PERKINS & WOLSELEY, Room 12 Kendall Block.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADY SCHOOL-TEACHER WHO thoroughly understands vocal and instrumental music, to go to Lake Superior. Good references required. Call at LOOMIS FOLLETT'S, Room 12, Reaper Block, 98 Clark-st., corner Washington, between 11 and 1 o'clock, for three days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A PLEASANT FURNISHed front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Single rooms for one gent. Day boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $6.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for one or two young men, on moderate terms.

377 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE had in a desirable house at cheap rates.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, unfurnished; also large furnished room for three gents. Single rooms and day-board. References.

694 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS FOR RENT, WITH board. Accommodations first-class. Reference required.

751 WABASH-AV.—FINELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, on the first, second, and third floors, with first-class table; references required and given.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room suitable for gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE AND PLEASANT alcove room to rent, with board. Also, two or three table-boarders can be accommodated. MRS. SIBLEY.

1052 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY LARGE AND handsome front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also barn to rent.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; location choice, rooms superior, table first-class; all modern conveniences. Call early to-day.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st. Pleasant rooms, with board. References exchanged.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House)—First-class family hotel; suites of rooms with bath and closets, unfurnished, to rent; also furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—A PRIvate family would rent to a gentleman and wife a newly furnished alcove room with board; house has all modern improvements. References exchanged. Q 5, Tribune office.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT, NEWLY-furnished rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—FRONT ROOM TO rent with board, for man and wife or gents; gas and closet.

55 PEARCE-ST.—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with board.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. $5 per week; day board, $4.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—JOHNSTONE House. Light and airy rooms with board, $6 per week; table board $4.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

140 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH excellent board for single or married; front parlor also partly furnished; at reasonable rates.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5 to $9 per week. Day board, $4.

382 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board; single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

463 WEST LAKE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, with breakfast and 6 o'clock dinners if desired.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board, and back-parlor and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; hot and cold water; large closets; terms very reasonable; references exchanged.

North Side.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR STATE—A VERY large unfurnished front room; also a large furnished room, suitable for two; new house, with all modern improvements, and very convenient to business.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island Depot. First-class in every particular. Permanent and day boarders solicited.

DE FOREST HOUSE, 173 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Erie—A few more beautiful rooms left, marble front house, furniture and carpets all new, hot and cold water, bath-room and modern conveniences, table and everything strictly first-class; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, not to exceed $30 a month. Address T 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH USE of barn for one horse; terms must be moderate. Address Y 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG MAN AND HIS MOTHER, on West Side, in private family, or with but few boarders; home comforts preferred to style. Address for three days, R 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, on the North Side; terms must be reasonable and place permanent. Address J 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; ONE OR two furnished rooms, and board, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders will be taken. Address, with terms, L 7, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND buggies; also a few second-hand buggies, cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE 6-year-old mare, extra large, gentle, and reliable. Will take piano or other property. Address U 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons; also one light second-hand top buggy and two-seated buggy, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NOBBY SPAN OF DAPPLED, DARK cream horses, young, sound, equally matched, good shape, and gentle; just the thing for coupe or carriage; a bargain. Inquire of G. W. KNOX, 22 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., or 184 Warren-av.

I WANT TO TRADE A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR a city lot worth from $600 to $1,000. 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12.

NO FROG, NO FOOT; NO FOOT, NO HORSE. The Goodenough horse-shoe put on in the shop rear of 354 and 356 Wabash-av., opposite the Post-Office.

TROTTER FOR SALE—5-YEAR OLD, ETHAN ALlen colt, and a very fine and light shifting-top road-wagon, only run 3 months; also new single harness; will sell stock, whip, robe, blankets; everything complete; the horse is dark bay, 15 hands, very stylish; can trot close to pole in $250; will sell cheap. Call from 10 to 3 at Mr. HATCH'S stable, 689 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AS PART PAYMENT ON A lot worth $500, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line. A. G. STOREY & SON.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD TOP-BUGGY for a two-seated or democrat-wagon. Apply at 64 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A CHEAP BUSINESS HORSE FOR which I will trade a lot of walnut and oak chairs; will give a good trade. JAMES WILDEY, 48 West Adams-st.; from 8 to 12.

WANTED—A LIGHT EXPRESS OR DELIVERY wagon, with top. Call between 10 and 12 to-day, at the Kentucky stables, Paulina-st., near Van Buren.

WE OFFER A BETTER OPPORTUNITY TO parties wishing to dispose of horses and buggies than any stable in the city, as we have established a horse market, and furnish buyers for all that wish to sell. For sale 20 head. 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 or 10 rooms, till May 1, in good locality, on either South or West Side. Address, with full particulars, U 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, BY A CAREFUL prompt paying tenant, a first-class cottage on West Side, from 6 to 8 rooms. Call or address D. W. FULLER, 279 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF NINE OR ten rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and bath-room, with furnace, east of State-st., between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth. Address or call at 1155 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FARM IN THE STATE of Illinois for a term of years; good references furnished. Address 160 Sedgwick-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, about ten rooms, north of Twenty-fifth-st., South Side; east of Union Park on West Side. Address Q 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY A FIRST-class house, partly furnished; owner to board for rent, with privilege of taking other parties to board. Can give good references. Address HOME, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE UNtil May 1, in a good location; rent will be promptly paid and the best of care taken of house and furniture. Address, with particulars and price, Y 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARLOR WITH BEDroom, in a private house on the South Side, between Twelfth and Twentieth-sts., for a single gentleman. Address R 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, on West Side, within two miles of Court-House, by a family without children. References given. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, in a good neighborhood, north of Twenty-second-st., by a small family. DREW & NEWBURY, Room 5 and 6, Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FLOORS over store. Good business street preferred. Address, with full information, T 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping within 10 minutes' walk of Michigan Southern Depot; somewhere in the neighborhood of the lake shore preferred. Address T 65, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 WATCH FREE; $5 TO $10 a day in city or country, for men and women with small capital; 10 cent sample free, or 4 fast-selling articles for 50c, worth $1.25; profits 100 to 300 per cent. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW NEEdle-threading thimble, button-hole cutter, glass-cutter, and other quick selling articles. 82 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE GENTS AND LADIES to sell a fine toilet article. Profits 100 per cent. Call from 9 to 12 a. m. at 446 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CRAM'S NEW REversible map of the United States and World, double map of the "Great Northwest," new and original State maps, religious and political charts, lithograph pictures, photographs, frames, etc., etc. Send for circular and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—10,000 FEET GOOD SECOND-HAND lumber, suitable for sheathing. Inquire of MONTGOMERY QUEEN, proprietor Queen's Menagerie, corner Elizabeth and Madison-sts., West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 12 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—A two-story house, with wing, containing 12 rooms, with closets, hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, furnace, etc.; also large barn, and good stables and carriage-house, carpets, and range (new), and gas fixtures, for sale. Apply at the house after 3 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 761 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO-story and basement, 12 rooms, bath-room, laundry, and all modern improvements. Rent reasonable. Inquire at MANDEL BROS., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Cass-st., containing 10 rooms, with modern improvements, near corner Indiana-st. Apply to MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Park-row, to a private family only. Apply to JOHN DeKOVEN, Merchants' National Bank.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTtage 1104 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.; rent $50 per month. M. C. BALDWIN, 94 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 457 HUBBARD-ST., WITH large grass lot. W. WALLER, Room 1, 258 State-st.

TO RENT—FIVE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses; 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements; brick barns; situate on Macalester place, fronting south on Vernon Park. For terms apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH 9 ROOMS, and all conveniences, one block from horse cars, on Thirty-eighth-st.; rent low. Address W 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK; furnace, hot and cold water, all complete, $75. Two-story frame, 8 rooms, $40; near Lincoln Park and cars. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A boarding house with furniture almost new; credit given for part of purchase money; house now paying a profit of $100 per month; continued illness only reason for selling. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, CLOSETS, and basement. No. 180 Fremont-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 451 SOUTH Halsted-st.; $30 per month. BARKER & JACKSON, 115 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, CLOSETS, water in kitchen; rent, $14. No. 446 Fourth-st., near Reuben.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, furnace, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Owner would board with party, if desired, for rent. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove-av. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH MODERN IMprovements, near Lincoln Park, furnished or unfurnished; also good barn. JOHN F. EBERHART, Call between 12 and 2. Room 6, 197 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Eighteenth-st.; has 12 rooms, including bath-room; furnished completely for housekeeping. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLING 251 NORTH CLARK-ST., 6 rooms; $25 per month. Apply to S. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., office 14.

TO RENT—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 Clark-st., Room 10: On Washington-st., near Curtis, a marble-front house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; also a good barn.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements; location desirable and terms reasonable. Apply at 228 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, 71 NORTH CURTIS-st., near Fulton, rent low. Apply to A. PATTERSON, Room 5 Major Block.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST COTTAGES IN the city, with 6 rooms, bath room, closets, and basement; everything is well fixed for the winter, and will rent to a good clean tenant for $35 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 541 Park-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FOUR NEW 2-STORY and basement (brick) houses, corner of Robey and Harrison-sts. T. A. WATSON.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NO. 1110 MICHIGAN-AV. Completely and elegantly furnished; $80 per month. Also cottage near Lincoln Park, $30. A. L. CROCKER, 176 East Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, AT HINSDALE, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of THEODORE S. WELLS, 23 South Water-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED RESIdence, at Kenwood Station; to rent to May 1, 1874. Large grounds, fine view, and rent moderate. Fine barn and outhouses. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 50 and 52 Fourth-av., suitable for engine and boiler for manufacturing purposes; elegant location; also second and third stories, containing 24 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, with all the conveniences of every kind; will rent part or all cheap to a first-class tenant; this house is new. Apply on the premises to Mr. BASSETT, or to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—FINE STORE IN block on Van Buren-st.; near Sherman. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE 924 COTTAGE GROVE-av. and rooms above, together or separately. Inquire at Shoe Store, 920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOR dry goods or groceries; dwelling above. Apply to S. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—ONE SIDE (OR LESS) OF A NEW AND well adapted store for State-st. trade; ladies' goods preferred; best location and rent low. Address T 74, Tribune office.

Offices.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE IN THE Chamber of Commerce. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A VERY PLEASANT office, main floor. 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. Inquire forenoon.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE GROUNDS FORMERLY OCCUpied by McCormick's Reaper-Works, North Water-st. east of Rush-st. bridge; these grounds being in the heart of the city, with good river frontage, and excellent railroad communication, are very suitable for transportation or manufacturing purposes or for coal, wood, or stone-yards. To rent in whole or part, with engine, shafting, and temporary buildings. Apply by letter or otherwise to W. J. HANNA, at Reaper-Works, corner Blue Island-av. and Western-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST wanted to rent well-arranged gallery in country town. Rent reasonable. Good references required. Address G. A. HANCHETT, Newark, Ill.

TO RENT—A GOOD SECOND-CLASS HOTEL, IN county seat, Whiteside County, furnished, and in complete running order. HENRY LEAVITT, Morrison, Ill.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT ROOMS, UNFURNISHed, suitable for light housekeeping or business purposes; also, furnished rooms, at 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 ELEGANT ROOMS, WATER ON upper floor; also, 6 rooms on ground floor, $30 per month. 329 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, on second or third story, for gentlemen; have inside blinds, with gas and conveniences on same floor; are among the pleasantest in the city. Apply at Room 40, No. 125 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on fourth floor of a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or an office; rent only $12. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, with or without board, at 599 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—IN NEW BRICK HOUSE, NO. 308 WEST Harrison-st., 7 rooms, all modern improvements, also 5 rooms at 14 Pearce-st. Call at 308 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms, suitable for housekeeping, light and airy, gas, water, and water-closets, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE SUNNY PARLOR; ALSO, one large chamber; moderate terms. 409 Randolph-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED PARlors for gentlemen and their wives. 150 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, 36 Dearborn-st.; charges very reasonable.

TO RENT—WESTBROOK'S POPULAR 25 AND 50 cent lodging and furnished rooms, 129 West Madison-st., 175 East Madison-st., 163 South Clark-st., 279 South Water-st., 61 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY HAS A LARGE NICEly furnished front room to rent to an elderly gentleman, during the Exposition. References given and required. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF COTTAGE NO. 266 Rhodes-av., south of Thirty-first-st., containing 5 rooms; water in the house; all in good order; rent $15. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES AT 88 West Randolph-st. Inquire at the store.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, with gas and bath-room. 14 South May, near Washington-st.

TO RENT—3 BEAUTIFUL SUITES OF 2 TO 4 rooms at $12 to $18 per month, for housekeeping, in new brick building, corner Lake-st. and Western-av. MUSSELWHITE.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT SUITE, WITHout board. Inquire at 77 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—AT 1035 WABASH-AV.—TWO SUITES of rooms, unfurnished; hot and cold water, and all other improvements. Will rent cheap to the right parties.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms en suite or single, at 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 44.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien Hotel, 161 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY A WIDOW, FURNISHED ROOM, to lady or business man; quiet, private house. Address R 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $10 AND $12 each. 265 West Madison-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, singly or en suite, one block from the Post-Office, 15 Congress-st. Call at Room 100.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, for housekeeping. 143 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, to a family without children; good locality. 159 West Jackson, near Halsted-st.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-st., near Robey; very cheap at $25. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR double, in public block, northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sts.; entrance 62 South Halsted-st., Room 2.

MUSICAL.

A VERY RICH AND POWERFUL TONE ESTEY organ, full 5 octaves, loud pedal, &c.; has been but little used, and is equal to new; original cost $190, price $70. 643 Michigan-av.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A NO. 1 PIANO, IT WILL pay you to call upon J. H. WOLCOTT, 231 Park-av.; he claims that he is selling $150 less than the usual price; in these times you can't afford to pay for style.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, THE BEST IN market; repairing and tuning promptly attended to, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 280 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 Wabash-av., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER, ONE ACCUStomed to Episcopal services. Inquire at 40 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WOULD LOAN his employer about $500, or would take one-half interest in a drug store. Doctor preferred. Address, stating place of interview, T 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WRITES NICELY TO work in office; good reference required. Call at 139 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A BOY AS CASHIER. INQUIRE AT Golden Tea Store, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY 13 OR 15 years old, at the Eagle Pharmacy, 520 Milwaukee-av. German preferred.

Trades.

WANTED—AN OLD MAN TO TAKE A SMALL building; wages small. Address U 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE, COMPETENT man, a first-class penman and bookkeeper, who will work cheap this winter. Address, with price and particulars, U 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art. A good chance will be given to a suitable person. Apply at SMITH'S Art Gallery, 26 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOBBING PLUMBER. APply at 216 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW TRIMMERS ON WABASH-AV., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. Come to-day, with tools.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FANCY CROMPTON loom weavers. Address CHANDLER, CONGDON & CO., Beaver Dam, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ELECTROTYPE-FINisher. None others need apply. A. ZEESE & CO., 114 Monroe-st.

WANTED—ATTENTION BOOK-BINDERS—book-folders. Apply at CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., fifth floor. NAGLE.

WANTED—A LIVELY HARNESS-MAKER AT the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS TO WORK on framing. Apply on Michigan-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

WANTED—TINNERS. APPLY AT FACTORY OF FRANK STURGES & CO., corner of Peoria and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON CALF SEWED and pegged boots. A good workman can have steady employment and good wages by applying at No. 5 Rush-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS, AT THE CORNER OF Twenty-fourth and Buddan-sts.

WANTED—WOOD-TURNERS BY R. W. BATES & CO., 11 to 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—BOY TO FEED GORDON PRESS. Bright Side Company, 80 and 82 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. APPLY at 131 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS ON WESTERN-AV., between North-av. and Division-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a horse. Northwestern Show-Case Manufacturing Company, 59 and 61 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AT P. O. & B. CO. STABLE, CORner of Twenty-ninth and State-sts., 20 'bus-drivers. Must be steady, sober men.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS BRICK-LAYERS. Work last all the season. Apply to C. J. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan and Indiana; 25 coal-miners. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD MEN TO LEAVE TO-night; high wages; free fare. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 236 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND STATE to take the agency for our new and fast-selling articles. Wages, $20 per week, and all expenses paid. 19 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE A COAL cart and work in yard; man with small family; wages, $50 per month. Apply at northwest corner Beech and Taylor-sts. All winter job.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN CANVASSERS FOR the best selling article ever invented; entirely new; highly respectable; $5 capital required; $5 to $10 per day easily made. R. COATES, 138 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SMART, STOUT BOY 14 YEARS OLD to work in an office; wages for first month, $12. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL goods, with or without experience, will pay largely. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 123 Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL SEVEral new first-class articles; sell at sight and pay large profits. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE SEWER-builders Thursday morning. Call at 130 North Clark-st., corner Huron.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOY, TO DRAW soda-water, at GUNTHER'S, McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—5,000 MEN OUT OF BUSINESS—I WANT two who know about lunch counters at 175 East Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—FOUR NICE GENTEEL, SMART BUSiness boys. Apply from 8 to 10 this morning at THOS. WHITFIELD'S drug store, 240 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY OR ELDERLY MAN to take of horses and do chores around the house. Apply at 260 South Halsted-st., at noon.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Good wages to a good worker. Call at 729 Tyler-st., corner Hoyne.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 109 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; one who thoroughly understands cooking, washing, and ironing, for a family of two. None other need apply. 13 Bishop-court.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, for small family. Apply 433 Michigan-av., to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding house. 163 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron in a family of five, 10 miles in the country; will pay the right person liberal wages. JOHN JONES, at Hadley Bros., 124 State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 818 West Monroe-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, one who can go home nights. Apply immediately at 380 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, family of two, at 1428 Prairie-av. No Irish.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 895 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN PRIVATE FAMILY, at northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl; to such the best of wages; bring references, and apply at 21 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. 216 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. APply to W. F. ION, 351 North-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN OR GERman girl to do general housework; a good home to a good girl and good wages, at 18 South Union-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK. 47 LASALLE-ST.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, a good chambermaid. Inquire at 120 Illinois-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girls. 107 North Wells-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work in a small family, or second work. Call at 115 Bunker-st., West Side.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS SECOND COOK IN restaurant. 64 Lake-st.

WANTED—KITCHEN AND DINING-ROOM GIRL at the Wabash House, corner Wabash-av. and Congress-sts.

Nurses.

WANTED—GIRL 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD, TO MIND a baby. 787 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO take care of children; Swede or German. Apply 84 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL FOR A BABY 15 months old. Inquire at 1082 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby. Apply at No. 41 North Carpenter-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER to go to Sterling, Ill. A permanent situation warranted, and good inducements offered. Everything furnished for half the profits. Call at 460 Wabash-av., Thursday, Oct. 16.

WANTED—10 GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND 1 first-class operator with their own machine. No. 385 South Clark-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BISHOP-COURT Hotel, 511 West Madison-st., a first-class laundress. Come ready for work.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO SCRUB AND ONE for the laundry. Call this morning at Michigan Avenue Hotel, corner Congress-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 39 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES FOR A MILITARY march for the new dancing school, 182 Clinton-st., corner of Jackson, at 10 o'clock to-day, Thursday, Oct. 16.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS—WE WANT five or six experienced ladies to solicit subscriptions for our elegant book—the "Exposition Souvenir"; cloth binding, full gilt, library edition; no advertisements. Sells at sight. VAN ARSDALE & MASSIE, Publishers, No. 1 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO FILL POSITIONS in first-class theatrical companies; excellent opportunity for ambitious beginners. Address, inclosing return postage, P. O. Box 45.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell rubber goods and toilet articles for ladies. $3 to $7 a day sure profit. A lady cleared $15.50 the first day; another $41 in six days. Business permanent. Mrs. PALMER, 164 Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A GENTEEL YOUNG LADY OF BUSiness tact to attend a counter. Apply this morning at THOS. WHITFIELD & CO.'S drug store, 240 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 HOTEL RANGE, 7 FEET LONG, nearly new, broiler, dining-room chairs and tables, casters, and plated ware. Address U 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY NO. 1, 18 FEET GOOD SHELVing, six counters, two show-cases, at 220 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE SET OF SECOND-hand tinner's tools at 264 Wabash-av.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER McLEAN, NATIVE OF INVERNESS, Scotland, age 45, late of Salt Lake City, Texas, last heard of at Chicago in 1864. Send address without delay to OTTO BERLINER, General Agency and Inquiry Office, 76 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne, Australia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, either in a city or country, by a graduate and practitioner. Address T 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience, as bookkeeper or assistant in an office. Can give good references. Please address R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Address U 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME FIRST-CLASS wholesale house as assistant bookkeeper, bill or entry clerk; grocery business preferred; having had 5 years' experience; is a young man of steady habits; best of references given. Address L. M., 5 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant by a gentleman of experience. First-class references given. Address R 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A mercantile or commission business; has had ten years' experience in the retail dry goods and clothing trade; best of references given. Address Q G, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, COMpetent tinsmith, one who can give the best of references; country preferred. Address L. D. WYNN, Sterling, Ill., Box 331.

SITUATION WANTED—TO IRON FOUNDERS, Machinists, and Engineers—By a first-class practical engineer and machinist, a position as Superintendent of a foundry and machine works, or as draughtsman in an engineering establishment; is a first-class draughtsman and designer, and thoroughly competent in every branch of the business, and to engage in engineering work of any magnitude; would run an establishment on a share of the profits or compensation for services. ENGINEER, care of G. E. Hutchinson, 146 Superior-st., Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—TO FARMERS AND GARdeners—A married man wishes to go on a farm to cultivate it for some party, or get a situation as gardener in city or country. Good references given. Apply or address 56 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MILLer. Apply at 169 Fourth-st.; Peoria, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG Swede as coachman, and to take care of horses and cow, and be generally useful. Apply at No. 734 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN SWEDE (age 23), as coachman; has 4 years' experience in first-class American family; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness and carriages, and make himself useful about the premises; best of references from the present employer. Please address or apply for 3 days, T. J. PETERSON, 324 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUple (Scandinavian), in an American family, the wife to do kitchen work, the husband as coachman. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF STOCK and milking or to care for horses. Apply at 76 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGlish, in a bank or hotel, &c., as night-watchman or janitor; good references and security given. Address J H O, 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE as waiter in a hotel or restaurant; speaks French and German. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man (colored) as porter in a store or hotel; 5 years' experience; understand running an engine; well recommended. Address COMPETENT, L 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man as porter in a wholesale notion house; thoroughly understands the business; expert packer; well recommended. Address INDUSTRIOUS, L 4, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls as cook and second girl or general housework in private families. Call at 273 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN an American family; not particular as to the kind of work; North Side preferred. Call or address 77 Vedder-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do second work; good references. Apply at 184 Morgan-st., corner of Mitchell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one a first-class cook, the other as second girl. No objection to any part of the city. Please call for two days at 790 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN to do the housework of a small family; good wages wanted. Can be seen at 486 State-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Is a good cook, washer, and ironer. North Side preferred. Address R 40, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE AS cook, the other as second girl. 320 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl, to do second work and family sewing in an American family. North Side preferred; no objection to Lake View. Please call at 943 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work, or kitchen work, in a private family; reference if required. Apply at 150 West Wright-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 14 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE TO DO SECOND work, either in a private family or private boarding-house. Can furnish best of reference. Call at 269 Arnold-st., near Thirty-first.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, in a private family. Call at 167 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY TO do general housework or second work. Inquire at 23 Liberty-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO DANISH GIRLS wish situations in a good American house; would prefer to be together. Address L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, together; one as cook, the other to do second work; North Side preferred. Address O 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR SECONDgirl by a good reliable girl, or two in one family; South Side preferred. No. 21 Jackson-st., near Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS kitchen-girl in a private boarding-house. Apply at 111 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family; good reference if required. Inquire No. 1 Noble-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE private family by two respectable girls, one as cook, the other as second girl or chambermaid; would prefer living together. Please call at 371 Farquar-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK IN A private family. First-class references. Call at 625 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK OR second work. Reference given, if required. Inquire at No. 773 State-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, just from New York, would like a few good customers in private families by the day or week. Call at 195 Twentieth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, a few more engagements to go out by the day or week. Terms reasonable. Address H 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker, lately from the East, to go out by the day in families; price, $1.50 per day. Address Mrs. GRAY, 19 John-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED female nurse. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl, to take care of a child or to do second work for a private American family. Please call at No. 5 South Peoria-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, one to go out as nurse, and the other as washerwoman. Good city reference. Please call at 224 North Carpenter-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady of 25, as housekeeper for a widower or in a private family; is competent to take charge of a house. Address Q 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AS housekeeper or assistant. Address Q 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW AS HOUSEkeeper, or to do general housework in small family. Inquire in basement 223 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY (a widow) as housekeeper, seamstress, or nurse to an invalid. Address Mrs. R., 147 South Halsted-st., Room 6, for 3 days.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 39 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SHOULD YOU WISH for good help, call at MRS. BALKAM'S office, 302 Wabash-av. Have No. 1 Swede, middle-aged German, and young German girls.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY excellent working-girls; they want work and must have it; satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Room 12, Central Union Block, Market and Madison-sts. Mrs. POTTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS OF ANY NAtionality furnished on short notice to all respectable places where good help is required. All transactions done on principles of strict justice, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Old Star Employment Office, 129 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress, or would prefer housework in a single gentleman's house, one child no objection. Call at 207 West Randolph-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day, or address R 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY IS desirous of a situation as daily governess in a family. She is a brilliant pianist and vocalist, and understands French and German, and drawing. Ten years' experience, and holds the highest references. Address L 100, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A $40 PARLOR SET FOR $19; A HANDSOME dressing bureau, $20; a chamber set, marble-top, 3 pieces, only $40; a marble-top table for $8; easy chair, $10; must be closed out to-day. No. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 10 MAGNOLIA HARD COAL stove, suitable for parlor, office, or store; only $20, with round zinc and pipe. Call at Room 2, over 249 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 East Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE AND CARPET FOR sitting-room in exchange for new gold watch and chain. State where can be seen. H 32, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN, with a capital of $3,000, in a well established foundry and machine business. Address Lock Drawer 14, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD-PAYING wholesale business; sales and profits large; $3,000 to $4,000 needed. Only those having the cash and mean business need answer. Q 24, Tribune office.

THE ELECTIONS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

vote was cast. It is believed that McKinstry, independent candidate for Supreme Judge, is elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Returns from the interior show the election of McKinstry to the Supreme Court by a large majority—another victory for the People's Independent party. His majority in this city is about 1,000. Lauderback, the Independent, for Police Judge, has a majority of 1,454. Wheeler is elected Judge in the Nineteenth District Court.

OHIO.

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

[The gains and losses are as compared with the October election of last year, when the Republican majority was 14,950.]

Allen's majorities.		Noyes' majorities.	
Adams (g. 170)	375	Athens (l. 1,100)	111
Ashland (g. 200)	600	Champaign (l. 170)	640
Auglaize	1,363	Clarke (l. 150)	1,150
Brown (g. 450)	972	Clinton (l. 300)	941
Butler	1,801	Columbiana (l. 400)	1,000
Clermont (g. 200)	500	Cuyahoga (l. 1,800)	2,000
Crawford (g. 150)	1,587	Fayette	450
Darke (g. 500)	1,052	Fulton (l. 350)	635
Defiance (g. 175)	900	Guernsey (l. 100)	500
Fairfield (g. 150)	1,600	Harrison (l. 162)	392
Franklin (g. 875)	2,700	Jackson (l. 250)	300
Hamilton	1,000	Jefferson (l. 200)	1,100
Hancock (g. 100)	370	Lawrence (l. 700)	800
Holmes	1,500	Logan (l. 250)	416
Knox (g. 800)	650	Lucas (l. 200)	588
Marion (g. 200)	675	Meigs	1,355
Montgomery	382	Miami (l. 150)	650
Muskingum	250	Morgan (l. 225)	175
Ottawa	621	Morrow (l. 178)	28
Perry (g. 250)	425	Portage (l. 500)	227
Pickaway	790	Preble (l. 200)	236
Pike	300	Scioto (l. 450)	150
Richland	612	Stark (l. 215)	200
Ross (g. 350)	632	Trumbull (l. 1,250)	1,775
Sandusky (g. 225)	725	Union (l. 200)	317
Seneca (g. 300)	892	Warren (l. 150)	1,545
Shelby	649	Washington (l. 275)	120
Tuscarawas (g. 300)	500	Wood (l. 500)	280
Van Wert (g. 19)	1		
Vinton (g. 100)	245		
Wayne	219		
Wyandot (g. 350)	683		
Republican majority a year ago			14,950
Democratic gains in sixty counties			15,639

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15.—Returns of the State election to-day have knocked the Republicans here perfectly dumb. The Democrats are wild with delight, this being their first great victory in many years. The State ticket is so close that both parties are claiming the victory. The Legislature will be Democratic by a small majority, which upsets the plans of Delano and Noyes for the United States Senate. This city and county elect Brigham and Curtis, Republicans, for the State Senate. Cooley, Hodge, and Chapman, Republicans, and Stowe and Poe, Democrats, are elected Representatives. The rest of the Republican county ticket is elected, by various majorities, from 50 to 2,000 votes. The Republicans, however, find that a whirlwind has struck their party, and made the future all uncertain. The result is but a repetition of the experiences of 1857, 1862, and 1867, when the Republicans, by their apathy, neglecting to vote, lost the State. The break in this county is the result of a bolt from the regular Republican ticket headed by the *Leader*, which, with the better class of Republicans, refused to support Babcock and Fehrenbatch, and nominated as independent candidates Needham, a workingman, and Theodore Breck, ex-member of the Legislature. Babcock and Fehrenbatch were badly defeated, but Breck and Needham, though polling a heavy vote, fell just short of victory, letting in two Democrats. The people here are generally quite satisfied with the result, but Republican politicians look ghastly and refuse consolation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—Such a tremendous amount of scratching was done in this county yesterday and, after of twenty-four hours' steady counting, the figures are not yet quite complete. Enough is known, however, to insure the election of almost the entire Democratic county ticket, including a full legislative delegation. The total vote of Hamilton County yesterday was about 38,000, of which 5,000 were cast for the People's party, 17,000 Democratic, and 16,000 Republican. The Democrats carry this county by a plurality of from 300 to 1,200. The People's party's candidate for County Auditor, Mr. Humphreys, was accepted by the Republicans, and he is elected by over 3,000 majority. The colored citizens voted solid with the Republicans, as heretofore, although their representative, Parham, who was nominated for the Constitutional Convention, was forced off the ticket by the Republican party managers, in order to escape the odium of running a ticket on it. The scratching in this city was beyond precedent, but, as it was general in all three parties, the result is less affected than was anticipated.

The news that the State of Ohio has elected a Democratic Governor for the first time in twenty years is received with surprise, but without excitement. The Republicans curse the panic as the origin of their downfall.

A special to the *Commercial* from Columbus states that fifty-one counties, not including Hamilton, show a net Democratic gain of 10,500 on the vote of October last year, when the Republican majority was 14,950. If this rate of Democratic gain is maintained in the remaining 36 counties, the result for Governor will be very close, possibly requiring the official vote to determine it.

The news is received very quietly in Cincinnati, and nobody but Democrats are offering to bet.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—In the City of Columbus, Noyes has 2,428, Allen 2,446; Allen's majority, 16; a Democratic loss of 116 since the October election of 1872. Not enough townships for calculations on county indications are in. The Democratic majority will be about 1,900.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Nine city wards and nine precincts not in at 8 o'clock to-night. Several of these were not through counting at that hour. It is thought that all of them will be in by midnight. Results from those which were not sent at noon show about three-fourths of a full vote. The Democrats claim that the wards to hear from will increase their majority. They rely largely on the Third and Nineteenth.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—The Democratic gain in the forty-six counties is 10,051. This gain carried throughout the State would elect Allen by over 4,000 majority. This does not include Hamilton County, where the Republican gain is reported at over 4,000.

The Democrats claim the Legislature in both instances, which the Republicans are disposed to concede, although the result in Hamilton County on the Legislative ticket has not yet been definitely settled, and may change the political aspect.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 16.—Complete returns from Montgomery County give Allen 382 majority; 41 Democratic gain. Corwin, Republican Senator, 125 majority. Colen, Republican Representative, 190 majority. Thompson, Democratic Representative, 35 majority. Corwin's majority for Senator in the district is 510. The Democratic county ticket, excepting Infirmary Director, is elected. Collins, on the People's ticket, has 200 votes, about 50 more than his ticket. The Prohibition vote is 106, about all Republicans.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15.—Lucas County, complete—Noyes, 583 majority. Cummings, Democrat, for Treasurer, 136 majority. Balance of the Republican ticket elected by majorities ranging from 150 to 600. The vote on Senators is very close in the district, both parties claiming the election.

Noyes' majority in Fulton County, 635.

Defiance County—900 Democratic majority.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—In this county, the Republicans elect three Representatives, and the Democrats ten. Fehrenbatch and Babcock, Republican candidates, are defeated.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—The election returns from this county foot up—Noyes, 13,320; Allen, 13,983; Collins, 3,710. The Nineteenth Ward and Delhi, the Western Precinct, to hear from. The Nineteenth Ward last year gave Wiley 672 majority. Delhi gave Wykoff 10 majority.

The Legislative ticket is close. It is conceded that Skeats, Haven, and Burton, Republicans, will be elected by small majorities on the Legislative ticket. On the county ticket, Humphreys, Republican and People's party, for Auditor, is assured. The remaining ticket, Legislature, State, and county, will be Democratic, but in many cases very close. Whole vote of the county will be about 33,000. The official returns alone will decide the election in the case of several candidates.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 15.—This county gives E. V. Long, Democrat, for Judge, 258 majority, against 538 majority for Brown last year. This district gives him over 1,000—a Democratic and Liberal gain of 900.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—Special dispatches to the *Courier-Journal* from Lexington, Ind., announce the defeat of Judge J. R. Cravens, in the Fifth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Jefferson and Scott, and the election of Judge Allison, Republican, by 300 majority. Charles S. Jewett, Democrat, is elected Prosecutor by 400 majority.

In the Tenth Judicial District, embracing the counties of Orange, Lawrence, and Monroe, Judge Pierson, Republican, is elected.

In the Third Judicial District, comprising the counties of Jackson, Washington, and Harrison, the returns so far, from Harrison and Washington, give Slaughter, Republican, a majority. Jackson County gives a majority of 800 for Frank Emerson, Democrat. Emerson's election is claimed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 15.—The election for Judge yesterday in the Thirty-third Judicial District, which comprises the counties of Fulton, Marshall, and Kosciusko, resulted in the election of E. Van Long, Democrat, over Edgar Haymond, Republican, by the following majority: Fulton, 254; Kosciusko, 280; Marshall, 500. Total, 1,034.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAGRANGE, Ind., Oct. 15.—The election on yesterday of Judge in the Thirty-fourth Judicial District, which is composed of Elkhart and Lagrange Counties, resulted in the election of W. A. Woods, Republican, over J. D. Osborn, Democrat, by about 589 majority in Lagrange County, with three townships to hear from, and 354 in Elkhart, with four townships to hear from.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 15.—Full returns from this (Douglas) County shows the election of the entire Republican county ticket by majorities ranging from 69 to 400. The Republican majority in the City of Omaha ranges from 200 to 340. This county has always been considered the stronghold of the Democracy in this State. This result was due in part to the discovery of a correspondence between A. J. Poppleton, attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the General Superintendent of that road, the General Superintendent asking him to direct that the vote of the employes of that corporation be given entire to the Democratic ticket.

In Lincoln County, Neb., the Republicans elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 150.

Returns from various parts of the State show the vote cast yesterday to be the largest ever polled, and giving uniform Republican gains.

The proposition to issue $25,000 in city bonds, for the purpose of erecting a market-house, was defeated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 15.—The Republicans elected all the officers in Lancaster County except Commissioner and School Superintendents. Otoe County goes Democratic; Douglas, Saline, and Seward Republican. In Cass, the Republicans elect Clerk, and the remainder are doubtful. In all counties local questions had something to do.

OMAHA, Oct. 15.—The election yesterday resulted in the most complete victory for the Republicans. The entire ticket is elected by large majorities.

WASHINGTON.

Further Displacement of Officers in the Eighth Illinois Revenue District—Rumor that Senator Carpenter is to Be Disgraced—Mixed Schools in the District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—A nice state of affairs seems to exist in the Eighth Illinois Internal Revenue District. Official information was received here to-day of the suspension of J. W. Boucher, Gauger, and J. W. Webb and William S. Schlay, Storekeepers, and the temporary assignment of other officers to their places in that district. The reasons for the suspension, as given by the officer who made them, are these: Boucher, for absence from distillery. He never makes out reports, but relies on the Storekeeper or Deputy-Collector to do it for him, and is unfit for service, because he is constantly full of whisky or opium, which makes him stupid, sleepy, and inefficient. Webb's books, though apparently correct on their face, are erroneously kept, and he has been guilty of flagrant violation of law. Schlay's books contained improper records of the workings of the distillery at which he was stationed. He sometimes omitted records of an entire day's business. He had no memorandum or recollection as to what tubs were filled or emptied, and he had been found during business hours asleep, under the influence of liquor.

RUMORED DISPLACEMENT OF SENATOR CARPENTER.

It is asserted by some of the political friends of Senator Carpenter that he will be displaced as President pro tem. of the Senate, and that Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, will probably be put in his place. This, it is said, will be done on account of the scandal that has attached to Mr. Carpenter since the adjournment of the Senate.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

One of the questions settled by the election here yesterday was that of mixed schools in several of the districts, containing large majorities of colored voters. This issue was a direct one, and in each instance the candidate favoring mixed schools was defeated.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

All but about a dozen foreign members of the Evangelical Alliance left here this afternoon, having devoted almost the entire day up to 3 o'clock to sight-seeing in and about Washington. The few members who remain, among them the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hugh Miller of Scotland, and the Rev. Narayon Sheshadra, the Brahman convert to Christianity, delivered lectures in Georgetown this evening.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE VISITING ALLIANCE DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—After visiting various places of interest to-day, the Evangelical Alliance were entertained at Willard's Hotel by Gov. Shepherd at 3 o'clock p. m. Nearly all the delegates have left for the North.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The Secretary of War has issued, by direction of the President, a general order holding apart a tract of land within the military reservation at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, to be used as a National Cemetery.

APPOINTMENT.

William T. Billson has been appointed United States Attorney for Minnesota, vice C. H. Davis, resigned.

INDIAN VISITORS.

Nine of the principal Chiefs who signed the recent Brunot Treaty, arrived here from Colorado to-day.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Ten Children Caught by a Prairie Fire in Nebraska—Six of Them Burned to Death, and the Rest Fearfully Scorched.

OMAHA, Oct. 15.—A terrible prairie fire swept over twenty-five miles of country near the Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, in Saline and Jefferson Counties, Nebraska, on Tuesday. Many houses and large quantities of grain were destroyed. At Wilbur ten school-children were caught in the flames. Three perished on the spot, three more will die, and four are dreadfully maimed, but will recover. Mrs. Morley, mother of three of the children, ran to help them, and received fatal injuries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 15.—Prairie fires are raging through Nebraska. The other day one on the Midland Pacific Railroad, in this county, destroyed $10,000 worth of property. Yesterday the fire approached the city, driven by a high northeast wind, and threatened to burn the city. It destroyed two houses, two barns, and a number of grain and hay-stacks, valued at $5,400. The citizens turned out and fought it half the day. Had it not been election-day, the teams being hitched up, and the men idle, the destruction would have been much greater.

A report comes that a schoolmistress and six children were burned by the prairie fire twenty miles west of here yesterday.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—This is the fourth day of the fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, of the Jerome Park Course.

The first race, for a purse of $500, a distance of a mile and a quarter, was won by Catesby, beating Cariboo, Wizard, Limestone, Mart, Jordon, Governor's Ransom, Cora Linn, and Medora. Time, 2:14.

The third race a free handicap sweepstakes, $40 each, and $300 added by the Club, distance two miles, was won by Harry Bassett, beating Katie Pease, second; Village Blacksmith, Victoria, Warlike, Merodoc, and Wheatly. Time, 3:33¾.

Fourth race, selling race, one mile and an eighth, was won by Minnie Mac in 2:01¼.

Fifth race, match race for $2,000, between Cora Linn and Cross the Sea, was won by the former in 3:21½.

Sixth race, a dash of half a mile, was won by Grey Planet. Time, 50¼ seconds.

Pigeon-Shooting in Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—The pigeon-shooting match between H. W. Miller, of Toronto, and W. J. Close, of Pontiac, Mich., for $250 a side, at this place, to-day, was won by Close. Score, 46 to 45.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Base ball: Atlantics, 8; Baltimores, 6.

FOREIGN.

Additional and Damaging Testimony Against Marshal Bazaine.

Great Loss of Life and Property in China by Floods.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. In reply to a question by the President of the Court relative to Aug. 26, when an advance upon Thionville was ordered and afterward relinquished, the Marshal stated that at that time he had only 90,000 men available for service.

The Duke D'Aumale said the calling of a Council of War, Aug. 26, by Bazaine, had not lessened the Marshal's responsibility. He asked why the Council had not been informed of the march of Marshal MacMahon to his assistance. Bazaine declares that, in spite of Gen. Boyer's evidence to the contrary, he had informed the Council of the movement of MacMahon, and also that he had given the necessary orders for provisioning Metz. He blamed his subordinates for not carrying out their orders upon this point. The Duke D'Aumale said the commander of a garrison was responsible for the taking of all precautionary measures during the siege. Marshal Bazaine said that on hearing of the September revolution in Paris he intended to resign his command. He admitted that he received Regnier immediately on his arrival at Metz. He had interviews with Regnier. The Marshal denied having informed Regnier that two letters had passed between himself and Prince Frederick Charles, and could not state the provisions of these letters, of which he himself was unaware. He considered that the signature which he gave Regnier was unimportant, not thinking of the use to which it might be applied. In relation to Bourbaki's journey, the Marshal considered that to conclude an armistice would be of advantage to the country and army. It was necessary for a furtherance of that object to communicate with the Empress Eugenie, between whom and the German Government he then thought an understanding existed. He explained that the installation of the September Government was what was meant by the "public order" mentioned in his proclamation.

Bazaine appeared very much downcast in manner and less confident in tone during his examination to-day. At the close of the session the Court adjourned until Friday.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Paris dispatch to the *Standard* says that during yesterday's proceedings of the Bazaine court-martial, Regnier, one of the most important witnesses, declared his readiness to submit to arrest and trial for his conduct at Metz.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Upon the convening of the Assembly, the Right Centre, acting in unison with the Ministry, intend to propose the prolongation of MacMahon's tenure of office as President. The Left are willing to accept the proposition, if accompanied by a plan for the definitive organization of the Republic. Since the late elections many wavering Deputies have declared in favor of the Republic.

At a meeting yesterday of Bonapartist Deputies, at which M. Rouher presided, the organization of persons advocating an appeal to the people was discussed.

There are rumors afloat that disagreements have arisen between the Governments of France and Italy.

It is stated that upon the termination of the present crisis Chevalier Negra, the Italian Minister, will take a leave of absence for an unlimited time.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—By the steamship Colorado, which arrived to-day, Hong Kong dates to Sept. 12 and Yokohama to Sept. 24 are received.

Letters from Pekin state that an edict had appeared stating that thirty-seven villages in Chwange had been swept away by the waters of the Yung Tino, the river branches having burst their banks, and that a great amount of human and animal life had been lost by the disaster.

The *Japan Gazette* of Sept. 22 says that with the close of hot weather the Mikado has returned to Toki, and has had an opportunity of showing his hospitality to the scion of another royal house, the Duke of Genoa, nephew of the King of Italy. The Prince was lodged at Ohama, the residence set apart for such guests, and entertained in every way the Government could think of. The Mikado visited him, and a review was held in his honor. Arrangements for his amusement, including a theatrical performance, etc., were much like those adopted for the Prince Alexis. The simplicity of Japanese life prevents the Mikado showing as much splendor as most other courts display, but in all probability his visitors find that an advantage rather than otherwise.

Although the Government officials have all resumed their especial duties, nothing particularly interesting to foreigners has been done. They are looking forward to a revision of treaties, which will in a few days be seriously entered upon. Chief Ambassador Iwakura, and his two Assistant Ambassadors, Ito and Yamagachi, have reached home.

The Peruvian Minister has left for China to arrange a treaty at Pekin. He has been quite successful here so far as arranging a treaty of commerce and amity.

The Government has appointed a Commission, composed of Japanese, assisted by Mr. Hannen, the Acting-Assistant Judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court, to inquire into the outstanding claims of foreigners against the Hans, or old clans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Her Majesty's Government having officially represented to the Emperor of Brazil the sufferings of the English emigrants to that country, a free passage home has been given to 164 of the emigrants by the Brazilian Government.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Secretary of the Irish Laborers' Association writes to the press that he has received from the United States proposals of engagement for 20,000 men.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Preparations are making for a general attack on Cartagena by the land and sea forces of the National Government. The Intransigentes are reported completely demoralized.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—The *Presse* to-day says the explanations and excuses of the Porte relative to the circular recently sent abroad by the latter are not satisfactory, and that Count Andrassy will demand ample satisfaction for the offense.

CRIME.

Scandal in Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The trial of Dr. John Perkins for the attempted assassination last August of Col. Robert Johnson, United States Army, at Fort Porter, is expected to commence in the United States Court at Albany to-morrow. Perkins accused Johnson of criminal intimacy with his wife. A decree of divorce was granted Perkins by the Superior Court of Buffalo Tuesday. His wife will therefore appear as a witness at the trial.

New York State Treasury Defalcation.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—Charles H. Phelps, the Cashier in the Treasury Department of the State, was arrested at Jersey City, N. J., and brought here charged with robbing the State Treasury of an amount estimated at $300,000. Phelps left his post a short time ago, when State Treasurer Raines informed him that he was about to begin an examination of his accounts. He wrote to Raines from Jersey City, admitting the incorrectness of his accounts, but promised that if he was not arrested, to make good all, or nearly all, of his deficit. Counsel, on his behalf, had suggested a compromise. Implicit confidence was placed in Phelps. Phelps obtained the money by manipulating the bank books and charging the banks large amounts which he never deposited. The State will not be the loser. Phelps was appointed Cashier by Treasurer Ralfs, in 1872. He had occupied a position of considerable trust in the Western Union Telegraph office, at Washington, and also with the Adams Express Company.

Phelps was arraigned in the Police Court this afternoon, but at the request of counsel the trial was postponed until to-morrow. He was committed without bail. It is feared that the amount embezzled will exceed $300,000, and it is now said the State will lose the whole amount, as the banks are not liable. Phelps has been speculating, but in what manner he refuses to state.

Two Churches Robbed in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—St. Luke's Church, in Cary street, and St. Paul's Church, at Charles and Saratoga streets, both Episcopal, were entered last night by thieves and robbed, four silver offertory plates, valued at $200, being taken from the vestry-room of St. Paul's, and a golden chalice, set with diamonds and rubies, valued at $2,000, with other articles, from St. Luke's.

Athens, Pa., National Bank Robbed of $20,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The New York *Evening Post* says: "A bold robbery was perpetrated in the First National Bank of Athens, Pa., on Monday night. While Charles Hull, the Cashier, was working at his desk, about 10:30 in the evening, five men came in and gagged and handcuffed him. The vault doors and the inner safe being open, the robbers secured everything therein and escaped. The Cashier was found on the floor of the back office the next morning in a state of nervous exhaustion. The loss to the bank is probably small, as it held but a small amount of currency. The special deposits taken will amount to about $20,000, mostly negotiable.

Foul Play Suspected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Charles R. White, agent for a Western house, supposed to be in Cleveland, O., is missing since Sunday, and, as he was in the habit of carrying considerable money about him, foul play is suspected. His overcoat, hat, and some letters were found in a hallway in Liberty street on Monday night.

LATER.—Charles R. White, reported missing, has been found at a hotel.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Assistant District-Attorney Russell made the opening address for the prosecution in the case of Edward S. Stokes, now on trial the third time for the murder of James Fisk, Jr. The testimony taken to-day was substantially the same as was given in previous trials.

Acquitted.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 15.—Miss Mink, who has been on trial for some days past for the murder of Dr. Baker, was acquitted.

The Tragedy in Carroll County, Mo.—Two Versions of the Affair.

From the St. Louis Républican, Oct. 14.

A tragedy, terrible in its character and fearful in its consequences, alike to the dead and the living, has occurred in Carroll County. Two statements have reached us, which conflict most materially as to the mode in which the double murder was consummated, and the motive which governed the murderer. Both of these we present, as matter of news.

Robert Austin, a farmer of Carroll County, and the son of Col. Austin, well-known and highly-respected, lives about 8 miles from Carrollton. Eight years ago, he married the daughter of the late Dr. Flournoy, of Lafayette County. For some time past, as it is stated, he has suspected that an improper intimacy existed between his wife and a young man named Elijah Haley, a brother of Elders Thomas and Henry Haley, of the Christian Church in that vicinity. On last Friday morning, the 10th inst., Mr. Austin left his house with the avowed intention of visiting the St. Louis Fair, to be absent several days. Instead of leaving for St. Louis, however, he returned to his home after dark, and secreted himself in a closet of his wife's bed-chamber, arming himself with a double-barreled shot-gun. Austin had not long been waiting in the closet before Mrs. Austin came in to retire for the night, and then the young man Haley also came into the room and began to disrobe. When Haley had done this, and was about to join Mrs. Austin in her retirement, the husband came out of *his* retirement and fired at Haley and missed him, but shot his wife in the abdomen, from which she died five hours afterwards. Then he leveled again at Haley and shot him dead where he stood, and then he surrendered himself to the authorities of the county.

These are the facts according to one report from the scene of the horror, and now we come to a statement from an entirely different standpoint, and yet said to be equally reliable as to its sources of information.

Robert Austin and his family lived on a farm on the Waconda prairie. This farm was owned by Mrs. Austin, purchased from her brother, out of money inherited from her father's estate. Austin, it is said, desired to possess himself of this farm, and used all endeavors to have it transferred to his name. Mrs. Austin resisted, expressing her belief that Austin would desert her and the children if she consented. The statement goes on to charge that, failing to attain his ends in this particular, Austin determined to murder his wife and so obtain possession of the land in that way. His leaving home on Friday to go to the fair was merely a pretence,—in this both accounts agree. He said "good bye" all round, mounted his horse, and rode away in the direction of Carrollton. It does not appear whether he went to Carrollton or not; it is of no consequence. He did not go to St. Louis, but returned secretly to his home in the darkness and stillness of the night, entered his wife's chamber by an outside door, fastened by a string, which he cut, and then concealed himself. So far, up to this point, there is no conflict between the two statements, but from this the two reports are wide as the poles apart. Elijah Haley was a young man whom Austin had employed to superintend the farm during his absence. Hearing the noise of Austin's entrance by the outside door, which was evidently not the usual mode of entrance, Haley arose from his own bed in an adjoining room and passed into Mrs. Austin's bed chamber, where Austin was concealed in the darkness, to ascertain the cause of the alarm. Just a Haley reached the centre of the room, Austin rose and fired three shots. A moment afterward, Mrs. Austin, dreadfully shattered and torn in a vital part lay dying, and Elijah Haley, the young farm superintendent, lay stone dead, with a load of buckshot in him. The statement has it that Austin immediately sent for the relatives of his dying wife and his neighbors, and "assumed the role of the injured husband." He attended closely by the dying woman, who must have suffered excruciating agony for those five lingering hours of life, and frustrated all opportunity on her part to make a statement. All that she said was, just before she died, "Oh, Mr. Austin, why didn't you kill me outright and save me this awful agony?"

Mrs. Austin is reported by this statement to have been devotedly attached to her husband, but opposed to his possessing himself of her property, for the reasons previously given. She is also reported to have expressed a fear that Austin would kill her about it. They were in St. Louis at the Fair in 1872 on a visit to friends on Olive street, and her fondness for him was frequently the subject of remark.

FIRES.

At Evanston, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 15.—A fire broke out in M. B. Iott's furniture store, in Judson's Block, at 9 o'clock to-night, which proved very disastrous. The alarm was at once given, and citizens thronged to the rescue. The block contains four fine stores, which were completely gutted of their contents. This will involve a heavy loss. The Pioneer Fire Company worked nobly and well. After a desperate struggle, nearly two hours long, the flames were subdued and confined to the one store. This was completely destroyed. But for the fire-proof walls and splendid construction of the block, the others must have gone. The sufferers are M. B. Iott, furniture dealer; Haskin Bros., dry goods; Huntoon & Gamble, groceries; J. B. Lakin, boots and shoes; A. Theeler, photographs, C. B. Garnsey, dentist; and Dr. O. H. Mann. All the latter lose chiefly by damage to goods removed. Dr. Mann's house, adjoining the block, was completed emptied. The block was the best in Evanston, and the stores the best and largest. The chief loss will fall on P. Judson, owner of the building, and Iott. All the losers are partly insured, but definite estimates of the loss cannot be given. The aggregate will be about $25,000. Iott's store was in the centre of the block, and burned to the ground, while those on each side stand.

In Dallas, Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a special from Dallas, Texas, saying a fire there at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed nearly a block of business houses. Loss between $50,000 and $60,000. Insurance not known.

In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The tobacco and cigar store of D. Dillenberg & Co., 122 North Second street, was damaged by fire and water to-night about $15,000. Insured for $20,000 in Eastern offices, but the names cannot be ascertained to-night.

THE INDIANS.

Fight Between Sioux and Poncas in Dakotah.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 15.—A war party of 200 Sioux attacked the Poncas Agency, seventy-five miles west of here, this morning, and were repulsed by the Poncas, but renewed the attack this afternoon, driving the Poncas into a plum orchard, where the fight is now going on. Five Indians on each side are killed so far.

AN EDITOR THRASHED.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 15.—O. S. Long, editor of the *Register*, of this city, was attacked by James M. Sweeney, a candidate for the House of Delegates in this State, and badly punished this afternoon, on the Custom-House steps. The cause of the attack was an editorial in this morning's *Register* severely reflecting on Sweeney's character.

RELIGIOUS.

The Evangelical Delegates Entertained in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The members of the Evangelical Alliance left Willard's Hotel this morning, and proceeded to the Capitol, and assembled in the rotunda. Dr. Sunderland asked that all join in singing "Coronation," when the united voices of the whole delegation made the dome ring, the singing being rendered with hearty good will. All then passed out upon the portico, singing as they marched, the hymn:

> Lord, when thou didst ascend on high,
> Ten thousand angels filled the sky.

On reaching the steps of the eastern portico the Rev. Dr. Tiffany announced that Alexander Gardner, who was present with his apparatus, would take

A PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW

of the group, and requested that they would arrange themselves, uncovered, and keep quiet for a picture. On account of the motion of many in the group, the first and second trials were failures, but the third one was pronounced to be good. Dr. Sunderland then requested all to join in singing the hymn:

> Jesus shall reign where the sun,
> Does his successive journey run.

This was sung while all remained standing. They then joined hands, and closed the singing with a verse commencing:

> Blest be the tie that binds
> Our hearts in Christian love.

Prayer was then offered, at the close of which all repeated the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Dr. Marston, of London, rehearsed the Protestant Church creed, all joining in, and, at the close, sang the Doxology:

> Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Before re-entering the Capitol building, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany announced to the delegates that the hotel bills of the members from foreign countries were paid, and they would give themselves no trouble about the settlement of their expenses in Washington, as arrangements had been made for the payment of them. Three cheers were proposed and given for Dr. Tiffany. The Doctor then announced that an invitation had been extended to the delegates by Gov. Shepherd to attend

A BANQUET

to-day at Willard's Hotel, and requested all to be present. Some one proposed three cheers for the President of the United States, which were given, and three cheers for the whole world. The delegation, after visiting different points of interest, returned to the hotel, and partook of a banquet given by Gov. Shepherd. The pastor of the Governor's Church offered up a prayer with the following sentiment: "The Evangelical Alliance, may its results be equal to the grandeur of its conception and the nobleness of its ends." Dr. Tiffany returned thanks to the Governor for the kind reception of delegates. The Rev. Dr. Riggs, of London, responded in behalf of the foreign delegates to the sentiment offered by Gov. Shepherd. He must say the reception in this country was simply magnificent, not magnificent in the matter of organization, but in the richness of spontaneous feeling, which expressed itself through every possible channel, whether in the family, or cars, or by the wayside. There was such abundance of kindness, courtesy, and generosity that none of them could have anticipated its extent. He would carry back with him to England the reminiscences which would go with him through life. He trusted that through the Evangelical Alliance mutual sympathy between the two countries would become deeper, ripening into the closer ties of personal and national friendship.

THE REV. DR. ARNOT,

of Belgium, who was next requested to speak, said it was a great mistake to call upon him as a foreigner, as he was a half-way American, having visited this Capital twenty-nine ago, and also three years ago [laughter], and the only thing he wanted was a good pavement for the streets, and they had it. [Laughter.] The result of his studies as to the so-called substratum of character was that they were all very much alike. The American, however, was a little more like wine, sparkling and going off in effervescence of good fellowship. [Laughter.] He would draw no invidious comparisions of countries, but would repeat what was said by a wily Scotchman who was sent by Queen Mary with a message to the Prime Minister of England: "Your mistress is a most beautiful woman in England, but mine is a most beautiful woman in Scotland." [Applause and laughter.]

THE REV. DR. SCHAFF,

in the course of a brief speech, said the Americans had taken from the delegates the best part of their manhood,—namely, their hearts.

BISHOP SIMPSON

said there was a beautiful amity among those present. Here were the strong, solid, thoughtful subjects of Queen Victoria [Long may she reign] in fellowship with the citizens of the United States, and subjects of the Emperor of Germany, determined to live until he has settled the difficulties with the Pope [laughter]; and citizens of the French Republic [May it long continue] associated with their German brethren in Christ, as if there had been no battles between their countries [applause], these and all of them rejoicing in one spiritual allegiance, now joined in proposing the health of the Governor of the District of Columbia.

Three cheers were given for the Governor, who returned thanks for the kind feeling thus expressed, and called upon

MR. HARRINGTON,

Secretary of the District of Columbia, to respond. He said, after returning thanks for the compliment, that there was a time when the streets of Washington were in such a bad condition that the people felt almost ashamed for strangers to visit the Capital, but improvements had followed, and they intended to make, it the prettiest in the world,—a thing of beauty to be a joy forever. The coming among them of such visitors was not of as much local importance as of national concern. Another step was made in the direction of what the old prophet proclaimed, namely, "The sword shall be turned into ploughshares and the spears into pruning-hooks; neither shall nation rise up against nation, nor learn war any more." He welcomed the delegates here, not because they were of any particular denominations, but because they were members of a parliament of man,—the federation of the entire world. [Applause.]

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY

heartily indorsed the sentiments of Secretary Harrington. He said he was sure everybody would return to his own land with a heart full of affection for this country, which he hoped would fulfill its destiny by being the very front of Christian civilization. In conclusion, he proposed the health of the President of the United States. This was received with cheers, and drank standing.

A VOTE OF THANKS

was then proposed, and agreed to, for the handsome and generous manner in which delegates were entertained. The company then broke up with the singing of Old Hundred. Nearly all of the visitors left in the 3 p. m. train for the North.

THE CHILDRENS' MEETING

was held this afternoon, which was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Sheshadrai, and the Dean of Canterbury preached in Georgetown.

Free Religious Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Free Religious Association reassembled this morning in the Cooper Institute. About 300 were present, many of them ladies. The first speaker was William J. Potter, who read a very able paper, entitled: "The Evangelical Foes of Free Religion." Mr. Potter said he would divide the foes of rational progression and practical religion into three classes, as follows: Spirit of Dogmatism, Spirit of Sectarianism, and Spirit of Superstition. The recent Convention held in this city shows one step from this sectarianism has been made by different denominations. The Evangelical Alliance ignored and forgot for a time their differences, and met together in brotherly friendship for the purpose of strengthening the foundation upon which they stand, and not for the purpose of assenting to the establishment of a Sectarian platform.

Potter was followed by William E. Blackford, who spoke some time on the subject, "Christianity and Sectarianism." He was followed by Mr. F. E. Abbott, who read a paper on

"THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY SYSTEM."

He spoke of the utter impracticability of the system, and said that conversion of the world was impossible. He produced statistics showing that the whole number of converts made by foreign missionaries during the years 1867 and 1868 was 3,258, and the conversion of each was accomplished at a cost of $1,311. He believed in the honesty of the missionaries, but was sorry to see them employed in such unprofitable work when there was so much to be done at home. At the rate of 3,258 converts a year, there being about 1,000,000,000 inhabitants in the world, it would take 206,212 years to evangelize them. The cost of such evangelization, at the rate of $1,311 each, would be something incredible. He said that $5,000,000 annually was squandered in this impossible work.

COL. HIGGINSON

was the next speaker, and he severely criticized the deliberations of the Evangelical Alliance. If these gentlemen came here simply to preach the truth, we should be glad to give them the right hand of fellowship. In all of the great movements of reform in this country in the last twenty years the Church has been whipped into them by outsiders, the infidels. All of the leaders of the great reform movements during that time have been outsiders. We are warring against exclusiveness. As to the missionary system I am one of those who believe that we have enough to do at home.

At the conclusion of the addresses letters were read from Gerrit Smith, Judge Hoagley, of Cincinnati, and Charles Bradlaugh, the English Republican, expressing their sympathy with the Association, and regretting their inability to attend. Adjourned until evening.

The Cooper Institute was half filled this evening at the session of the Free Religious Association.

JAMES PARTON

was the first speaker. His theme was the taxation of churches. America was alluded to as the land of experiment and audacity. Trinity Church stands at the head of Wall street, appropriately so. [Laughter.] A few years ago one might have fired a pistol across the church with little danger of hitting a Christian. Now the church is crowded whenever it opens. Dr. Vinton was asked the reason for the great growth, and replied, "Bless God, good music." Trinity has a grand boy choir, chimes, organ, and ministers tuned to chant the litany in harmony, all exempt from taxation. The speaker will soon pay the tax on his little home, while opposite it stands the gorgeous church property of a few wealthy men, which would net the city $10,000 if taxed. A new cathedral is soon to be built here, to cost millions, free from taxation; yet, should a mob destroy the city, they would be called on to pay it in full. America is the paradise of deadheads. We had a few here last week. [Laughter.] Washington is corrupt with them. As for railroad passes, why he, the speaker, was once told that no one but a fool paid his fare. Horace Greeley [applause] was a strictly pay-as-you-go man. If he wanted an extra *Tribune* he paid for it. It remains for us to wipe from our statute-books all exemption, or, if States prefer it, "No taxation, no protection." Mr. Parton was warmly applauded throughout.

F. E. ABBOTT

followed with a few remarks directed against the appointment of chaplains in the army and navy, the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and appointment of national thanksgivings, also the oath as administered in our courts.

The City of Philadelphia Dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—To-day this city was solemnly dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus by Bishop Wood, in the Catholic Cathedral. The services throughout were most impressive. The church was literally crammed, and upwards of 200 nuns of various orders participated in the ceremonies. An eloquent sermon was delivered by Father Maguire, S. J., of Washington, D. C.

Kansas Yearly Meeting of Friends.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 15.—The Kansas yearly meeting of Friends has been in session in this city since Saturday. Prominent Quakers are here from all parts of the country, and some from England.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 15.—Stillman Fletcher, a brakeman on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, was instantly killed at Cecil, Ohio, while coupling cars. The train knocked him down, and five cars ran over him from head to foot, crushing and mangling the body in a fearful manner. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

Found Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEFONTAINE, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Miller, wife of Wesley Miller, a farmer living two miles north of this place, was found drowned in a spring on the farm yesterday afternoon. There was only about twenty inches of water in the spring. She was laboring under an aberration of mind.

Drowned by the Sinking of a Yacht.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The yacht Julia, in returning from the regatta this evening, came in collision with the ferry-boat James Fisk, on the North River, and sunk. Commodore Edward Morton, of the New Jersey Yacht Club, was drowned, and William Schroeder, one of the yachtsmen, was badly injured.

Collision on the Ocean.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The steamship Circassian arrived at Liverpool last evening in a badly damaged condition, having been in collision with some vessel unknown.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct., 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,550; shipments, 1,229. The market is unchanged. Prices are weak, the demand being from packers and feeders.

HOGS—Nominal, at $3.30@3.45.

MARRIAGES.

LEWIS—CARPENDER—At the residence of Col. D. R. Livermore, 1481 Prairie-av., by the Rev. A. J. Frost, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., L. H. Lewis, Esq., of Sandusky, O., and Miss M. Amelia Carpender.

DEATHS.

FARRELL—In this city, Oct. 14, of cerebro-membranous, Mabel, infant daughter of Thomas and Fannie W. Farrell.

Funeral from residence, 219 West Polk-st., Oct. 16, at 10:30, to Rosehill. Friends are invited to attend.

ANGELO—In this city, on the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, Givalamo D. Angelo.

Funeral on Friday, at 3 o'clock a. m., from 96 South Green-st.

RYAN—In this city, at his residence, 181 Blue Island-av., Oct. 12, Michael Ryan, aged 38 years.

Funeral from his residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, thence by carriages to the Michigan Central Depot.

ARMOUR—On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, Amelia G., wife of J. F. Armour.

Funeral at residence, No. 37 Calumet-av., Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

THE TURF.

GOLDSMITH MAID

WILL BEAT HER RECORD AT

DEXTER PARK,

This Afternoon, 3 o'clock,

IN THE

$5,000 RACE

WITH

Gloster and Bashaw, Jr.

Cars by Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroads leave at 2 o'clock, direct to track, and return after the races. Street Cars every five minutes.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF

357 Elegant Chromos

On Thursday Evening, Oct. 16, at 7 o'clock.

Sale positive and without reserve.

327 West Madison-st.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

SPECIAL SALE OF

Dry Goods & Notions

On FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 204 and 206 East Madison-st. We have orders to close many consignments, and hold this Special sale for that purpose. A rare chance for buyers, as the stock is all desirable and complete in seasonable goods.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

41 South Canal-st.

Extensive Sale of Furniture, Carpets, &c. FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 9:30 a. m., large line of Furniture, New and Second-hand Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Marble-Top and Ex. Tables, Bureaus, Commodes, &c., &c. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs.

Cash advances on consignments.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE,

No. 169 Twenty-eighth-st.,

BETWEEN PORTLAND-AV. AND GARIBALDI-ST.,

AT AUCTION,

On the premises on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 2½ o'clock. This Cottage is well built, and newly [illegible], and in thorough repair, with good barn. Lot [illegible], contains six good rooms. The location on Twenty-eighth-st., between Portland-av. and Garibaldi-st., is very desirable for residence. The neighborhood is good, and surroundings first-class in every respect. The sale will be peremptory. Title perfect. Terms: Purchaser to assume a mortgage of $800, due July 1, 1876, at 10 per cent; balance of purchase money, ¼ cash, balance in 1 year with usual interest.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THE ENTIRELY

NEW COTTAGE HOUSE

With Lot 25x124.8,

No. 290 Portland-av.,

Will be sold at Auction, on the ground, on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock. This house is just finished, contains 6 rooms, and is first-class in every respect, and in a good neighborhood, with good surroundings, near church, school, etc., and should command the attention of parties seeking a home. THE TITLE is PERFECT. Abstract ready. Terms easy, only $100 cash, $300 due in August, 1876, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. A deposit of $100 at time of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Regular Friday's Sale

At our New and Spacious Salesroom,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

Consisting of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lounges, Mirrors, Pictures, and a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods, etc.,

On FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock,

A Nearly New Billiard Table,

With Balls complete. Sold by order of Geo. W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

250 LOTS

FOR SALE BY

AUCTION.

EXCHANGE YOUR BANK ACCOUNT FOR A LOT AT

RIDGELAWN,

Situated equi-distant between NORWOOD PARK and PARK RIDGE (and formerly known as CANFIELD), on the C. & N. W. R. R., being on high ground, [illegible] FEET ABOVE CHICAGO, thus affording easy drainage.

Will be sold at Auction, ON THE GROUND, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1873, at 2½ o'clock.

This Property, having been out of the market for several years, is now resubdivided, and for the first time offered FOR SALE in lots of 50x150 feet each. Come and secure your first choice of A LOT.

The natural scenery is not surpassed by any of the many suburban towns surrounding this city. The drives are fine, streets graded; sidewalks will be built and shade trees set out this fall. An Artesian Well is now being sunk and will be finished in a short time, making this a very desirable location; being only EIGHT miles from the city, 30 minutes' ride, with ample railroad facilities, [illegible] trains a day, and, by a charter from the railroad company, every train is obliged to stop at this station.

Schools, churches, stores, etc., are convenient.

Altogether, RIDGELAWN offers many attractions to parties seeking a pleasant home near Chicago, where you can have all the conveniences of city life with the fresh country air.

THE TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY IS PERFECT. Printed abstracts furnished each purchaser.

TERMS EASY, one-quarter cash, balance one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent, or [illegible] until paid, or 10 per cent discount for ALL CASH.

A DEPOSIT of $25 required on each lot at time of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Northwestern Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1 o'clock, returning immediately after sale.

For further information, plats, etc., apply to [illegible] & KELLOGG, 225 Madison-st., or of LINGLE & BARLOW, or W. C. BADEAU, 125 Dearborn-st., or

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Announcement Extraordinary!

GRAND OPENING

REAL ESTATE SALE

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS,

84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

We have received positive instructions from R. P. BLANCHARD, Esq., to close out his interest in various subdivisions, and will offer for sale, without any reserve, the following valuable property:

FIRST—77 lots, 50x125 feet each, in Blanchard [illegible] Subdivision, corner of Chicago and Richmond-sts., and near the great Chicago & Northwestern Car Shops.

SECOND—40 lots, 25x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision on Follansbee-st. and Fullerton-av., between Milwaukee-av. and Humboldt Park Boulevard.

THIRD—6 lots, 25x150 feet each, in same subdivision, on Humboldt Park Boulevard.

FOURTH—In same subdivision, situated between Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., a block of 41 lots, which will be sold entire, or in large and elegant lots already subdivided. On this block there is a good house and barn, cherry, apple, and shade trees, etc.; also a fine garden. This offers a splendid chance for a profitable investment.

FIFTH—10 lots, 50x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision, near Milwaukee and Diversey-avs.

SIXTH—9 lots, 25x100 feet each, on Madison-st., [illegible] blocks east of Central Park.

SEVENTH—5 acres, being the south ½ of Block [illegible], Hart L. Stewart's Subdivision, corner of Forty-eighth and California-av.

The above offers very valuable property in a section of the city which is rapidly improving, and every day enhancing in value. The facilities for reaching this property are good, both by busses, horse cars, and steam, thus affording rapid transit to the heart of the city, and a chance will be given to every one to purchase either a single lot or more. The sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold.

Mr. R. P. Blanchard, 153 LaSalle-st., will show the property, and give any further particulars.

The Title to this Property is Perfect.

Full printed abstracts furnished.

Terms—Only one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent interest.

A DEPOSIT of 10 per cent required at time of sale, balance of first payment in thirty days.

Parties having money in savings-banks which have suspended can make their first payment by their books.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

$10 Down. $5 a Month.

ANOTHER GREAT EVENING AUCTION SALE

OF ABOUT

250 SPLENDID LOTS!

LOCATED AT

NORWOOD PARK,

On Thursday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 16 and 17, 1873, at No. 47 West Madison-st. (n. e. cor. Clinton), commencing at half-past 7 p. m.

TERMS OF SALE—Only $10 down and $5 a month on each Lot sold, with 8 per cent interest.

Norwood Park is the highest point around Chicago for [illegible] miles, and the Lots offered are all guaranteed to be high, and dry. They are near the depot, and it is the opinion of real estate experts that the improvements which are about to be made in the immediate vicinity of this property will cause it to advance to five times its present value inside of one year.

It is the last chance that will be offered to secure a splendid Lot at your own price, and on such easy terms.

For particulars and plats call at our office. The property will be shown free of charge before the day of sale.

WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 135 Clark-st., Room 5.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct. 16, at 9½ a. m., at salesroom, [illegible] Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Call and Examine the Largest and Best Assortment of Household Goods ever offered at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock.

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, Carpets, 12 dozen Polished Shovels (to close), 20 crates of W. G. Crockery, 25 Extension Tables, Glassware, 1 Piano, 1 Reed Organ, 1 Melodeon.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Open and Top Buggies, ¼ Reed Wagon, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.